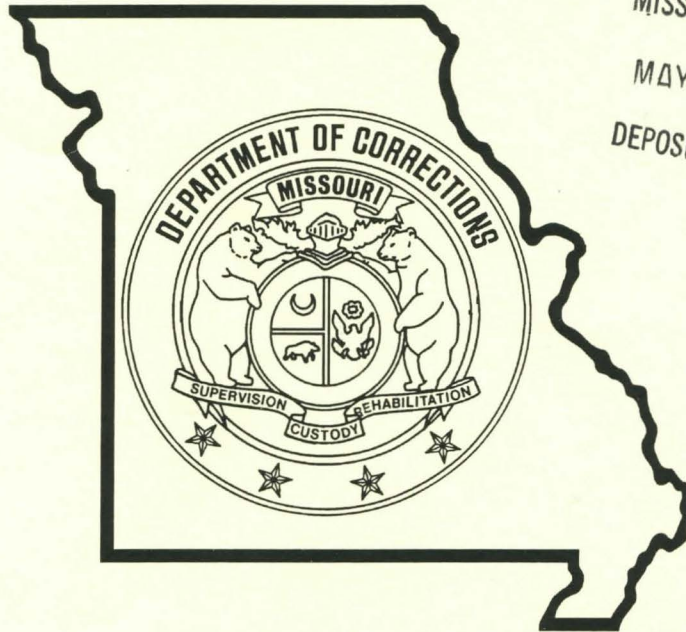


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# THE ALMANAC

## 1994

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A question and answer guide  
to the Missouri state adult correctional system

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PLANNING, RESEARCH AND EVALUATION UNIT



Missouri

Mel Carnahan, Governor

## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Dora B. Schriro, Ed.D., Director

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### A note from Director Dora B. Schriro



Dear Reader,

Welcome to the 1994 Missouri Department of Corrections Almanac. The Missouri Department of Corrections is a vibrant organization of 6,325 employees who are responsible for the management of over 63,000 inmates, probationers and parolees across the state of Missouri.

This Almanac is a compilation of vital statistics, graphs and charts concerning the offenders we manage and reflects the policies and procedures by which we carry out our mission. We are proud of the work that we do and the contributions that we make to public safety. We believe this report will help you to better understand the challenges we face as correctional professionals.

I want to express my gratitude and admiration to the hard-working and courageous employees of the Department who embrace with grace the day to day task of managing society's toughest population.

Thank you for your interest in the Missouri Department of Corrections.

Yours truly,

Dora B. Schriro Ed. D.  
Director

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**The Missouri Department of Corrections  
Mel Carnahan, Governor**

**Office of the Director**

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Don Ingli	Information Systems
Ken Hartke	Planning/Research/Evaluation
Tim Kniest	Public Information Officer
Rebecca Lamb	Legislative Liaison
Lisa Jones	Constituent Services Officer

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Sarah Schuette	Personnel Officer
Royce Hudson	Chief of Staff Training
Julie Ives	Employee Health Coordinator
Donna McCondichie	Special Services

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Randee M. Kaiser	Assistant Director, Health Services
Jonathan Rosenboom, MD	Mental Health/MOSOP
Ed Ambler	Contractual Services
Wilbur W. Gooch	Administrator, Correctional Enterprises
Roger Newman	Vocational Education
Scott Johnston	Chief of Substance Abuse

**Division of Adult Institutions**

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Steve Long	Assistant Director, Zone I
Bill Armontrout	Assistant Director, Zone II
John J. Bell Ed. D.	Assistant Director, Education
Mark Schreiber	Assistant to the Director
Charles Baker	Director, Central Transfer Authority
(Vacant)	Security

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Cranston Mitchell	Chairman
Victoria Myers	Member
Anthony Spillers	Member
Fannie Gaw	Member
Robert Newsom	Member
Paul D. Herman	Chief State Supervisor
Paul Bergfeld	Community Corrections Coordinator
Tom Clements	Regional Administrator, Institutions
Jim Markham	Administrative Coordinator
Denis Agniel	Regional Administrator, Kansas City
Ron Hardgrove	Regional Administrator, Springfield
Bill Potter	Regional Administrator, St. Peters
Steve German	Regional Administrator, St. Louis
Bruce McClintock	Regional Administrator, Sikeston

## The Divisions of the Missouri Department of Corrections and Their Activities

The *Office of the Director* manages specialized services for the Department.

**Legal Assistance:** Under the supervision of the Department's General Counsel this unit provides legal counsel to all four Divisions especially in the areas of personnel hearings and legal interpretation.

**General Services:** This unit is responsible for departmental financial activities and coordination with other state agencies. Functions include implementation and maintenance of accounting systems such as the inmate canteen and inmate banking systems, working capital revolving fund and preparation of the department budgets.

**Information Systems:** Responsibility for managing and operating all data processing activity within the department is assigned to this unit. Coordination of the statewide telecommunications network connects employees at over 60 locations. The offender data base systems are coordinated within the department and with other state agencies to comprise a criminal justice support capability across the state.

**Planning, Research and Evaluation:** This unit directs all major planning, research, forms management and policy development activities. PRE also maintains and produces statistical reports and documents for internal and external audiences to promote understanding of the ever changing landscape that affects the department.

**Public Information Office:** Keeping the public informed about department activities in a consistent and timely manner is the role of this unit. This task is completed by communicating through department publications, speakers bureaus, the news media and news releases.

**Constituent Services Office:** This position is charged with addressing inquiries from inmates, their families, legislators and other groups concerning the activities within the institutions. This office is an integral part of assisting the institutions in identifying and solving problems at the lowest level to reduce costly litigation and time-consuming grievances.

The *Division of Human Services* provides support for the four Divisions through specialized units.

**Training:** The Central Training Academy develops, coordinates and delivers training to all department staff. The Academy conducts all new staff training and is a major contributor to staff development through specialized training which enhances personal and professional growth.

**Employee Health Coordinator:** This unit is responsible for the control of job-related infectious diseases through education and inoculation.

**Personnel:** This unit is responsible for all personnel actions, payroll functions and maintaining proper classifications for all departmental positions. Hiring is coordinated within the guidelines of the Missouri State Merit System and assistance is provided to employees and recruits of the department about hiring and personnel procedures.

**Special Services:** This unit is responsible for the development and coordination of victim notification and informational services, chaplaincy services, volunteer recruitment, training and development. Special institutional events pertaining to education and religion are also handled by this unit.

The *Division of Offender Rehabilitative Services* is responsible for overseeing activities which during confinement enhance the inmate's opportunities to work and obtain the necessary training and medical or substance abuse/mental health treatment required.

**Missouri Vocational Enterprises:** This unit is responsible for developing, operating and maintaining the prison industry programs. MVE employs about 1,200 inmates in a variety of production and service jobs. Goods and services produced are available to other state agencies and state employees.

**Health Services:** This section is responsible for a range of services. Direct medical services are provided through a contract with an outside vendor, but Health Services monitors the contract and the delivery of services. Mental health services are provided by department psychologists and in special units for those with special needs. The Missouri Sexual Offender Program (MOSOP) is one of the oldest institutional treatment programs for sex offenders in the country. Inmates convicted of sexual offenses are mandated to complete MOSOP prior to parole placement. The Sex Offenders Assessment Unit supplies courts with assessments on referred offenders to enhance sentencing and treatment decision and prepare the offender for entry into MOSOP if remanded to the Department of Corrections.

**Substance Abuse Treatment Unit:** Comprehensive and intensive substance abuse treatment for inmates and offenders is imperative for the future success of the individual and increased community safety. This unit provides treatment in institutional settings for a variety of offenders and inmates to match their needs. Partnerships with the Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse in the Department of Mental Health and the Board of Probation and Parole have strengthened institutional and aftercare components through drug screening and coordinated treatment plans.

The *Division of Adult Institutions* is charged with the care and custody of those sentenced to the department for a term of imprisonment. The division operates 18 correctional facilities throughout the state. Inmates are continuously assessed and evaluated for institutional and community risk to ensure the operation of safe and secure institutions.

**Education:** For many inmates education is an area of deficiency and neglect. Their lack of success can be traced to their lack of education. This section provides academic programs for inmates systemwide in an effort to reclaim lives and opportunities. The programs range from literacy training through high school equivalency certificates.

The *Board of Probation and Parole* is the primary releasing authority for the department and provides supervision for those released from institutions on parole or from the courts on probation. The Board consists of five full-time members who are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Missouri Senate. They serve staggered, renewable six-year terms.

The Division applies a wide variety of supervision strategies including traditional community supervision, electronic monitoring, intensive supervision, residential treatment facilities, day reporting centers and institutional treatment centers. Assessing offender needs and risk to the community, then intervening with the appropriate treatment plan, is the challenge faced by probation and parole officers.

The Division relies on institutional parole officers to address inmate questions about parole and prepare parole hearing reports on each inmate prior to their parole hearing.



## The Missouri Department of Corrections Mission Statement

**The mission of the Missouri Department of Corrections is to provide humane confinement and community supervision in the least restrictive setting and to improve public safety by preparing offenders to return and reside in society as productive citizens.**

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

We wish to thank those in the department who have contributed toward the completion of this publication. As this is the third edition of The Almanac, we have been able to expand on a few issues included in the first two publications, and draw a number of comparisons between "then" and now. The Department's Planning Steering Committee originated the concept of a question and answer publication which addressed most of the issues and concerns of the public and state administrators.

Outside sources of information cited in this report include the Corrections Yearbook, published by the Criminal Justice Institute, and the Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Information, published by the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics.

## **I. Introduction**

The Missouri Department of Corrections (DOC) continues to experience accelerated growth in the number of individuals under field supervision or in institutional custody, which makes demands on our facilities, staffing and budget. Public interest in correctional issues has also grown, spurred by increased awareness of dangers posed by crime. Each day, the department's managers and staff are challenged to maintain humane and effective correctional programs in an unpredictable and often hostile environment. This report represents an attempt to provide managers, employees, concerned citizens and state officials with information to develop a basic understanding of the department's operation.

This report is arranged in a question and answer format with brief introductory paragraphs for each section. Most of the information on Missouri shows fiscal year 1994 and calendar year 1994 figures. To illustrate changes in DOC operation, comparisons are drawn with fiscal and calendar year 1990. On the national level and in state-to-state comparisons, the most recent statistics available date back to 1990-1993, depending on specific issues.

## II. Corrections and the Criminal Justice System

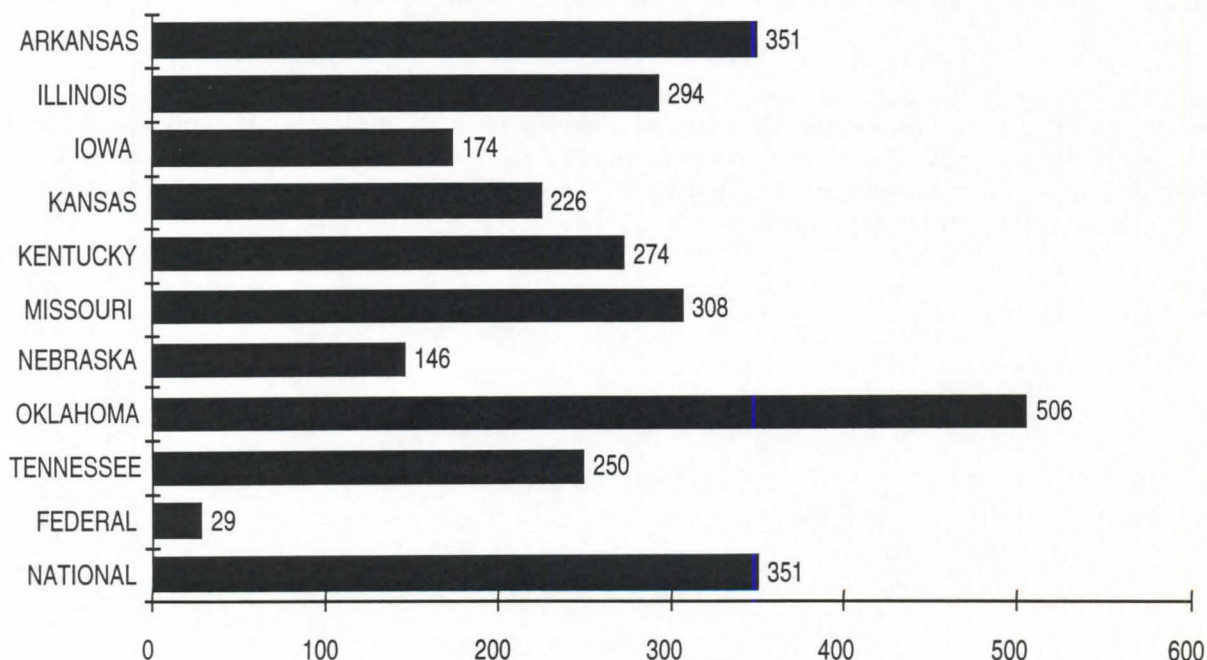
According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, state and local governments spent over \$74 billion in fiscal year 1990 for Law Enforcement, Corrections and Courts Activities. Criminal justice accounted for 3.3 percent of all government spending, which was up slightly from 2.9 percent registered in 1985. The share of corrections in government expenditures was 1.1 percent. Compared to justice expenditures, Federal, State, and local governments spent almost five times as much on national defense and international relations, four times as much on education and libraries, and more than three times as much in interest on debt. On the other hand, from 1985 to 1990 spending for criminal justice increased almost twice as fast as all government spending. In the previous period, 1979 to 1985, justice spending lagged behind other types of spending.

Per capita justice expenditures in constant dollars have increased 61 percent since 1971. Spending for public defense increased the most, 259 percent, compared to 154 percent for corrections, 152 percent for legal services and prosecution, 58 percent for courts, and 16 percent for police.

The state's correctional system comprises a major part of the total criminal justice system in Missouri. Fiscal year 1994 appropriations for correctional services amounted to \$ 220,010,206 for operating expenses. Over the past several years, correctional systems nationally absorbed approximately 3.9 percent of the total state budget (2.4 percent if only operating expenses are counted). Missouri is below the national average with 3.4 percent of state budget going to corrections (FY-90 data). About 1.97 percent of the FY-95 Missouri state budget is planned to be spent operating correctional system.

Incarceration rates have increased in recent years across the nation. In the states neighboring Missouri, Oklahoma has the highest rate while Nebraska has the lowest rate of incarceration. In 1993, Missouri's incarceration rate (per 100,000 population) stood at 308 inmates, a rate lower than the national average of 351. As recently as in 1989, the Missouri incarceration rate of 260 per 100,000

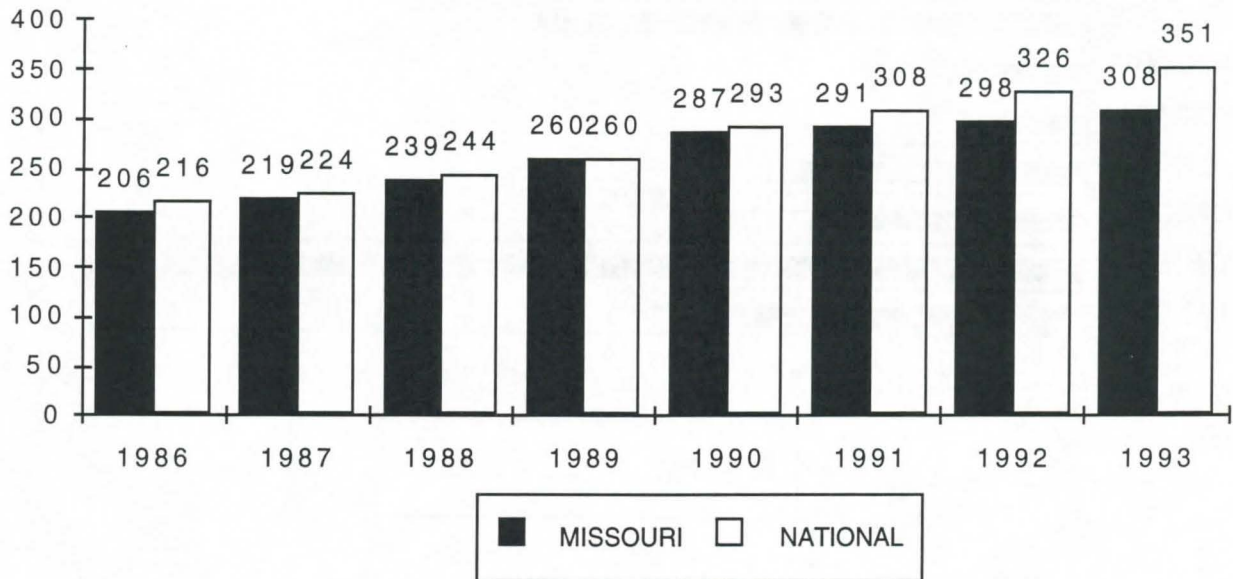
FIGURE II-1  
INCARCERATION RATES



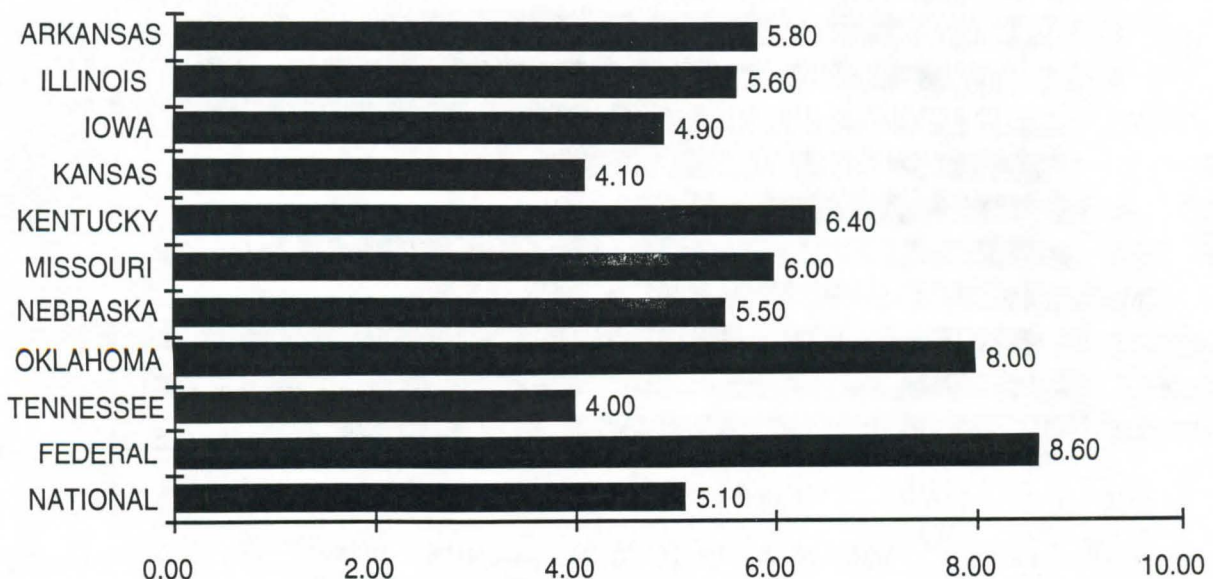
population was exactly the same as the national figure. In February of 1995 the Missouri incarceration rate has reached 347 per 100,000.

The following series of graphs illustrates additional features of the corrections system in Missouri and how it compared with other state systems during 1993.

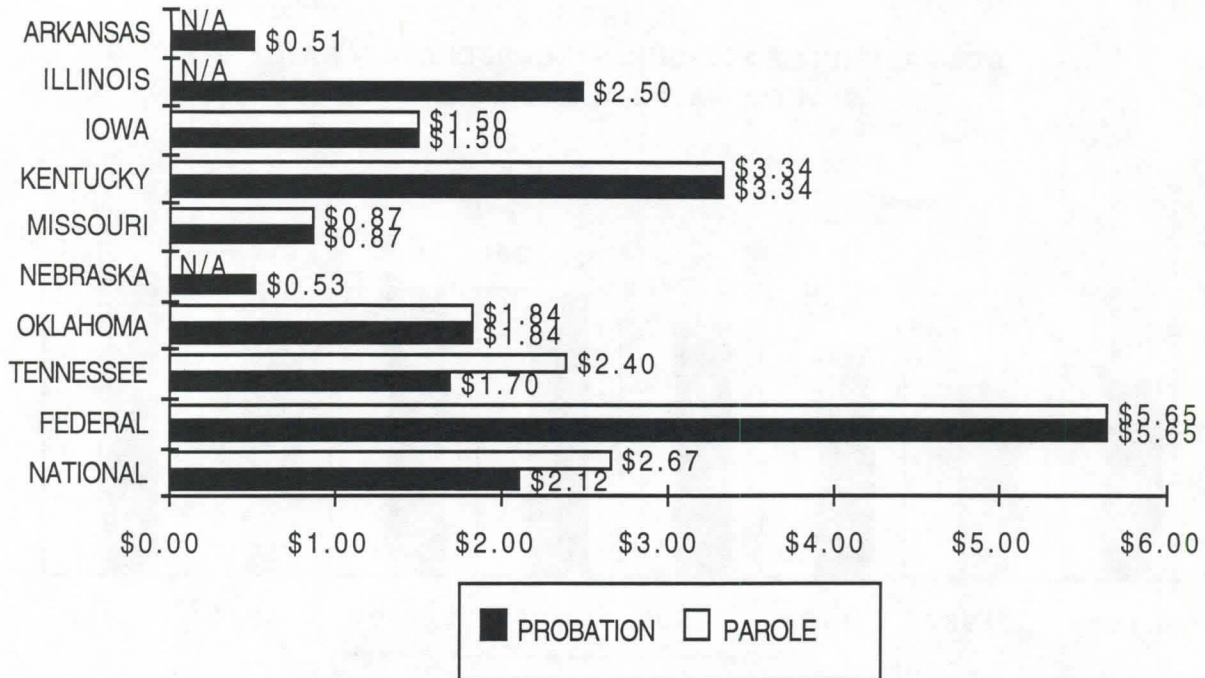
**FIGURE II-2**  
**COMPARISON OF MISSOURI'S INCARCERATION RATES**  
**WITH THE NATIONAL AVERAGE RATES**



**FIGURE II-3**  
**COMPARISON OF STATES**  
**ON THE INMATE TO CUSTODY OFFICER RATIO**



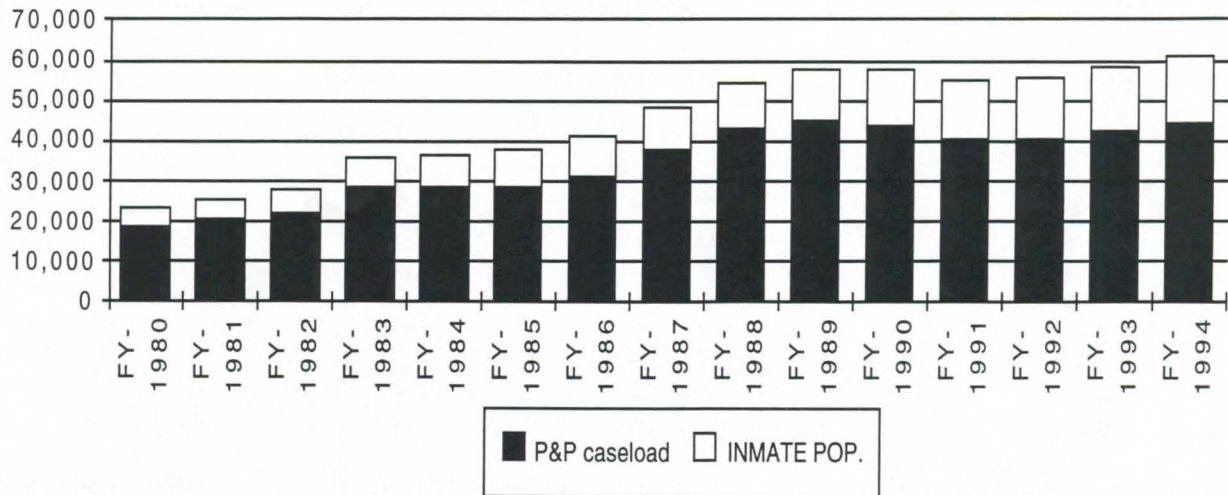
**FIGURE II-4**  
**COMPARISON OF DAILY SUPERVISION COSTS**  
**FOR PROBATION AND PAROLE CASES, BY STATE**



**FIGURE II-5**  
**STATE COMPARISON**  
**ON THE AVERAGE INMATE COST PER DAY IN 1993**



**FIGURE II-6  
TOTAL CASELOAD OF MISSOURI DEPT OF CORRECTIONS,  
BY FISCAL YEAR**



### III. Budget and Administration

1. What are the departmental appropriation amounts for the past several fiscal years? What is the planned budget figure for the next fiscal year?

The following amounts include Expense and Equipment (E&E) funds, plus Personal Service funds. Capital improvement funds are not included in these totals. For comparison, Department's total caseload at the end of fiscal year combining inmates, probationers and parolees is shown in column on the right:

Year	Appropriations	Caseload
FY-86	\$ 111,698,224	41,151
FY-87	\$ 136,720,703	48,514
FY-88	\$ 150,531,363	54,256
FY-89	\$ 166,050,089	58,000
FY-90	\$ 190,975,797	61,951
FY-91	\$ 204,542,695	60,287
FY-92	\$ 207,771,774	59,219
FY-93	\$ 209,457,921	61,349
FY-94	\$ 220,010,206	64,289
FY-95	\$ 251,631,017	n/a

The operating budget for FY-95 is 225.3 percent that for FY-86. Increase from FY-94 to FY-95 is planned at 14.4 percent.

2. The Department hires private contractors to operate the Community Release Centers in St. Louis and Kansas City, so that inmates within one year of their parole release dates assigned to minimum custody can go through the work release program. How much of the Department's budget goes to Community Release Center contractors?

For FY-94, approximately \$5,750,000, or 2.4 percent of the operating budget, was appropriated for Community Release Center services to inmates and offenders on parole or probation. All of the appropriated amount was spent for Community Release Center services. The same appropriation is planned for FY-95.

3. How much money was spent in recent years to cover inmates' medical expenses?

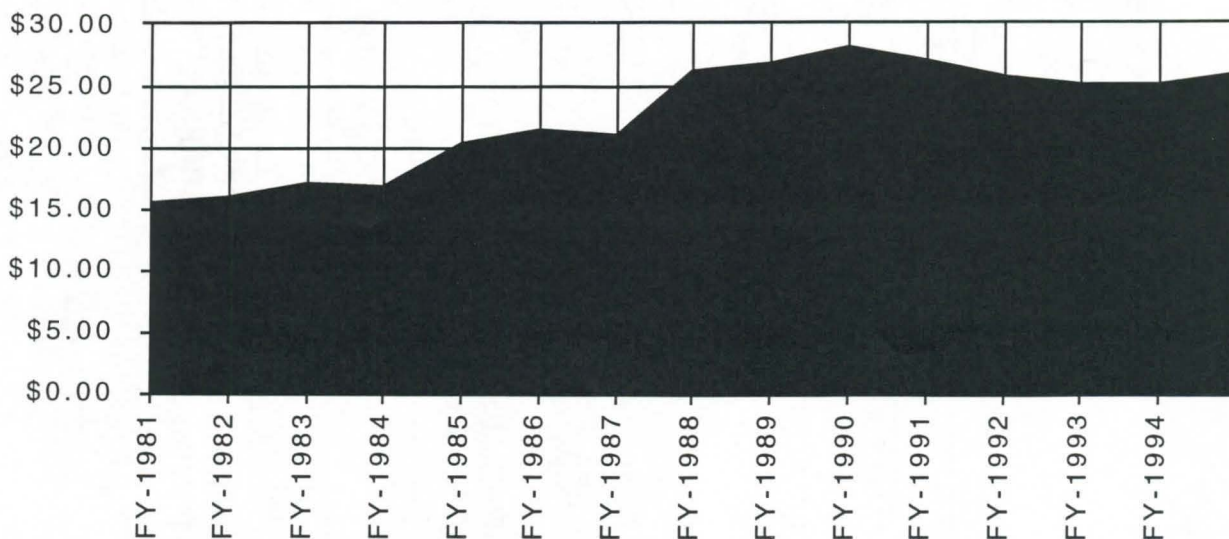
During FY-94 a total of \$ 21,138,853.36 was spent on inmates' medical services. With privatization in 1992 of medical services in correctional system the cost per inmate went down, and subsequent increases remained below the inflation rate. During FY-91 cost of medical services per inmate per day was \$3.57, in FY-92 it was \$3.30, in FY-93 - \$3.66, and in FY-94 medical services per day per inmate cost an average of \$3.93.

4. What does it cost to feed the inmate population for one year?

For FY-94, the budgeted food cost was \$10,693,225.90, which compares to \$10,216,029.00 in FY-90. These figures include meals for both staff and inmates. The average cost of meals per inmate per day is \$1.87, while in FY-90 it amounted to approximately \$2.00 per inmate per day. DOC has been able to keep the cost of food down in part by making use of the USDA donations of surplus food products. However, this particular program is in the process of being discontinued due to changes in the federal government. Another cost-saving practice of DOC is buying food in bulk, storing it at the Central Warehouse and distributing it from there to the institutions.

Special diets are supplied to inmates as prescribed by a doctor.

**FIGURE III-1  
DAILY INMATE COST  
FY 1981-1994**

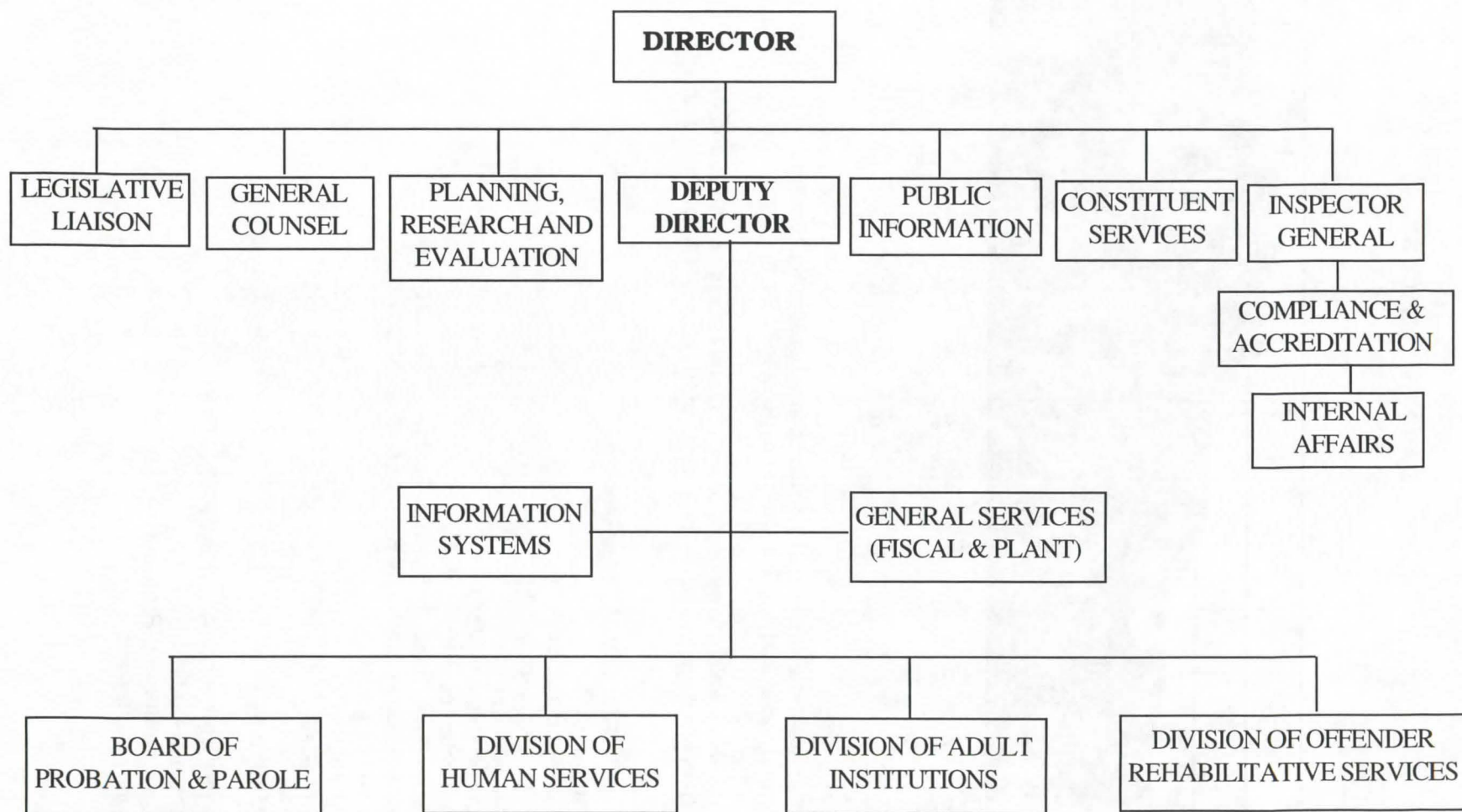


5. What are the costs of various correctional programs operated by the Department?  
Which ones are cheaper and which are more expensive?

The following table shows costs of institutional custody by level and of various community programs. The figures are based on the results of fiscal year 1994. The costs shown are per day per offender:

TRADITIONAL PROGRAMS	
Imprisonment	
Maximum custody	\$30.32
High medium custody	\$24.97
Medium custody	\$24.71
Low medium custody	\$24.98
Minimum custody	\$25.04
St. Louis Community Release Center	\$24.73
Kansas City Community Release Center	\$22.59
Probation Supervision	
Intensive	\$ 4.46
Enhanced	\$ 2.49
Regular	\$ 1.33
Minimum	\$ 0.08
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS	
Residential Treatment Centers	\$40.82
Electronic Monitoring Program	\$11.53
Community Sentencing	\$ 4.46

**MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART**



#### IV. Staffing and Personnel

Over the period FY-90 through FY-94, authorized staff positions in DOC have increased by only 3.8 percent. In the four fiscal years preceding FY-91 this number had increased by 57.2 percent. Between FY-86 and FY-90, major staff increases in custody classes were experienced as new institutions came on-line, at the same time as increases in other classes were caused by the rapid growth in inmate population and field supervision workload. Although population continued to grow between FY-90 and FY-94, no new institutions were built and accommodations had to be made with the existing facilities and with minimum staffing increases.

##### 1. How many employees work for the department?

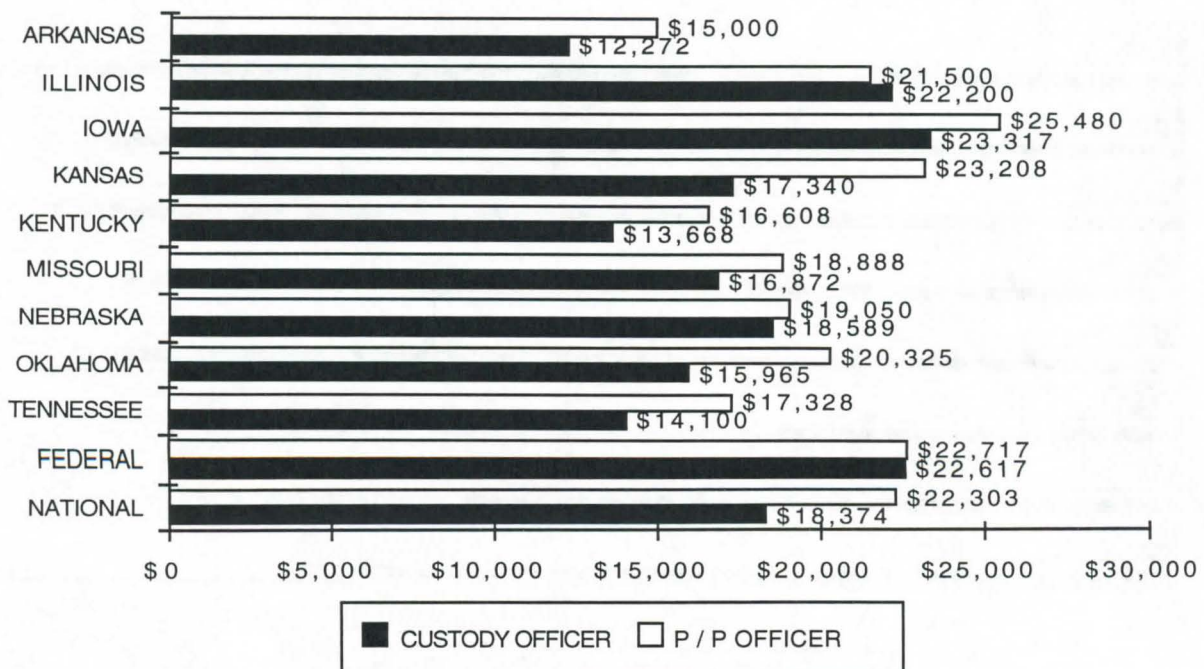
The June 30, 1994 payroll reflects 5,857 persons employed by DOC. This breaks down as follows:

Office of the Director	111
Division of Human Services	34
Division of Offender Rehabilitative Services	430
Division of Adult Institutions	4,184
Probation and Parole	<u>1,098</u>
Department total	5,857

##### 2. How many volunteers work for the DOC?

In May 1994 there were 996 active volunteers assisting in department activities. Religious activities accounted for about three out of every four volunteer hours in May of 1994. Farmington and Missouri Eastern Correctional Centers had the greatest numbers of volunteers involved, 102 each.

**FIGURE IV-1  
COMPARISON OF STARTING SALARIES FOR  
CUSTODY AND PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICERS**

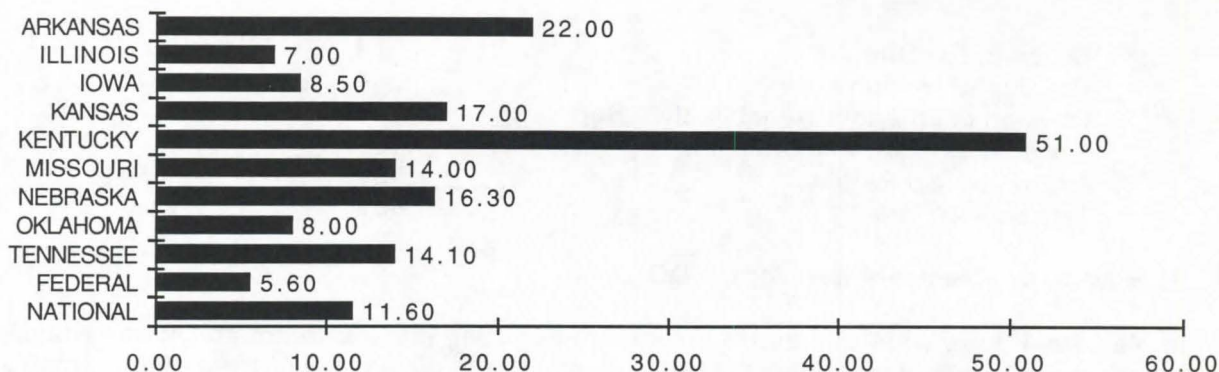


3. What is the current entry level salary for Correctional Officer I and Probation and Parole Officer positions?

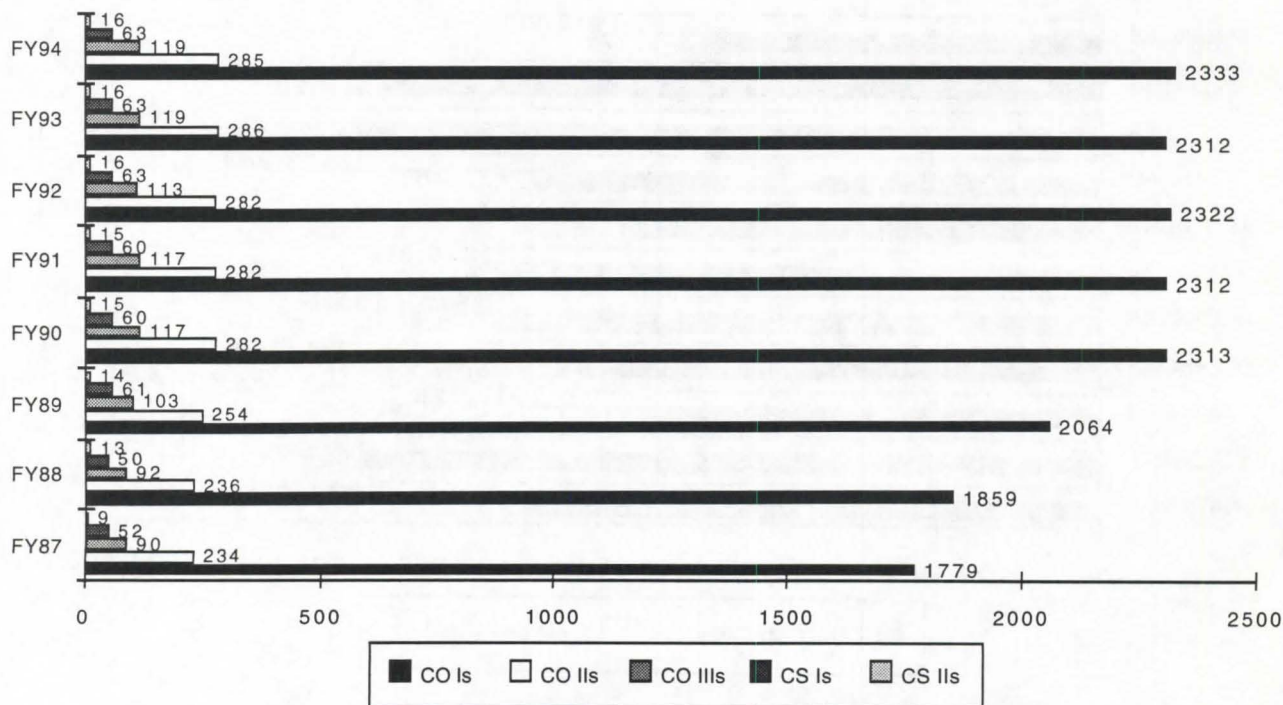
COI                \$1513.00   to   \$1570.00 in 6 months  
 CST/PPO I       \$1688.00   to   \$1754.00 in 6 months

Probation and Parole Officers are hired initially as Correctional Service Trainees (CST) and move into the PPO I classification after one year with a corresponding wage increase to \$1,891.00 per month. After six more months PPO I's receive another raise to a total of \$1,969 per month.

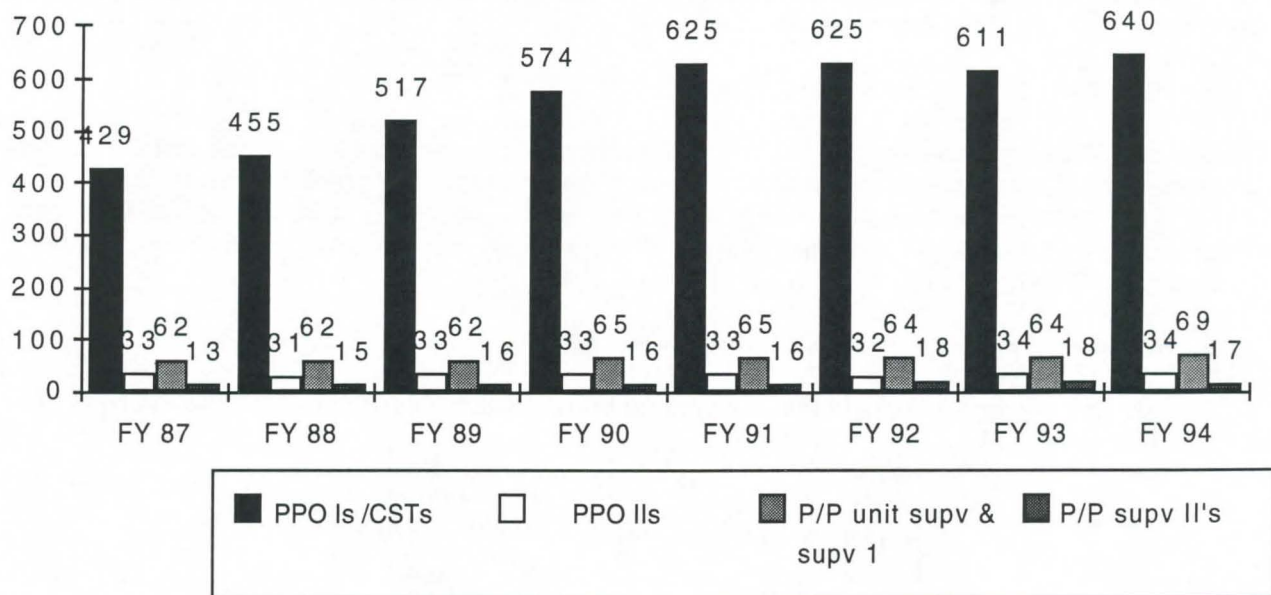
**FIGURE IV-2**  
**ESTIMATED CUSTODY OFFICER TURNOVER RATES, 1993**



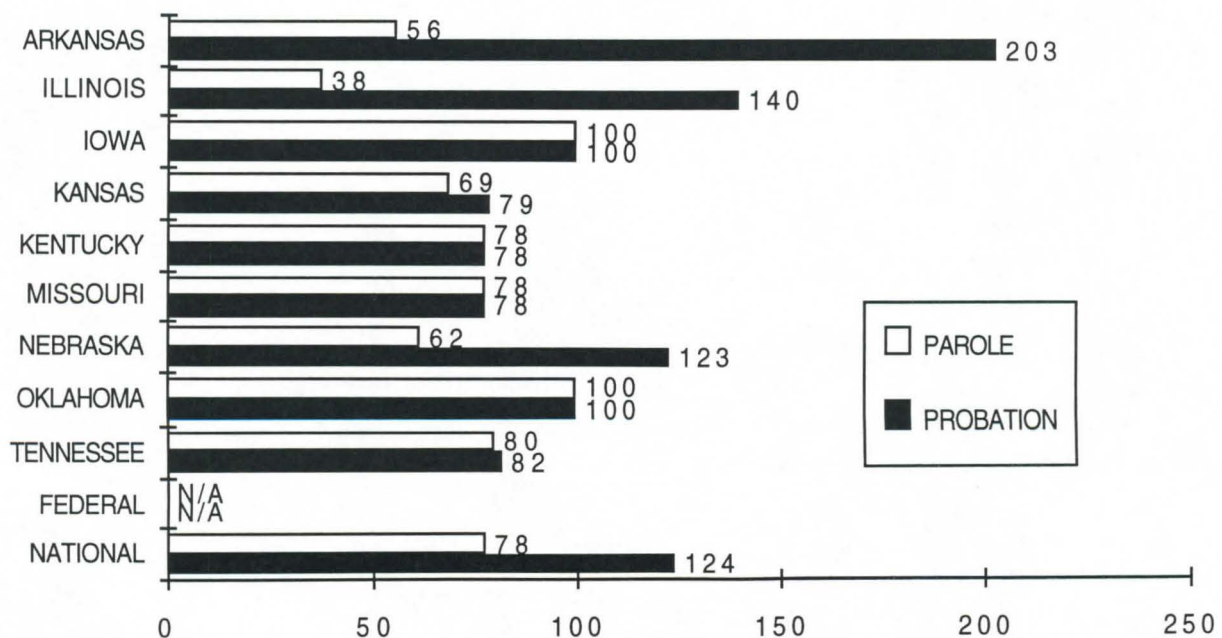
**FIGURE IV-3**  
**AUTHORIZED STAFFING LEVELS FOR**  
**CORRECTIONS OFFICERS AND SUPERVISORS**  
**FY 87 THROUGH FY 94**



**FIGURE IV-4**  
**AUTHORIZED STAFFING LEVELS FOR**  
**PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICERS AND SUPERVISORS**  
**FY-87 THROUGH FY-94**



**CHART IV-5**  
**AVERAGE CASELOADS PER PROBATION**  
**AND PAROLE OFFICER, BY STATE**



4. What is the correctional officer turnover rate for Missouri and how does it compare to other states?

The turnover rate for the year ending December 31, 1992 was 14 percent for correctional officers. This rate is slightly above the national average, according to figures published by the American Correctional Association. The average salary is also lower for a DOC custody officer compared to many other states or county corrections in this state. Stronger recruitment efforts are pursued in order to counter the turnover rate. Two minority recruitment officers were hired in 1994, in order to continue to improve diversity of the Department's workforce.

5. How many female officers are there?

A total of 1,989 women was employed by the Department at the end of 1994. This number includes the Director of the Department, one Division Director, four members of the Board of Probation and Parole, 309 P&P officers I, 17 P&P officers II, 12 P&P unit supervisors, 352 correctional officers I, 40 correctional officers II, 10 correctional officers III, 4 correctional supervisors I and 2 correctional supervisors II.

6. How many minority employees work for the DOC?

Department records show the following racial breakdown for minority employees in the June, 1994 work force:

Black	353
Asian	13
Nat. American	16
Hispanic	<u>20</u>
	402

For comparison, in March of 1991 there were 374 minority employees working for the Department. This signifies a 7.5 percent increase in employment of minorities over a three year period.

## V. Staff Development and Training

Department employees are encouraged to take advantage of training offered by departmental training staff or by outside sources as funds are available. The Department's training budget for FY-94 was \$396,035.00. A total of 4,376 staff received instruction in 206 courses during FY-1994.

### 1. How many training hours are required for newly hired custody or probation/parole officers?

A total of 160 hours of pre-service training is required for new custody staff. This includes 16 hours of firearms training (combined classroom and firing range). New Probation and Parole Officers (classified as Correctional Service Trainees - CSTs) are given 144 classroom hours of training in the first six months on the job and an additional 104 hours of "on the job" training for the first year.

### 2. How many additional annual training hours are required?

An annual total of 40 hours of training is recommended by policy.

### 3. How many COs I were trained in FY-94? How many new Probation and Parole officers (CSTs) were trained in FY-94?

A total of 413 COs I went through training for new staff in FY-94, compared to 649 in FY-90. A total of 104 Probation and Parole CSTs also received initial training during the year, while during FY-90 this figure was 136.

### 4. Are there training requirements for non-custody staff?

Department policy requires 80 classroom hours of training for new non-custody staff and recommends an additional 40 hours training per year.

### 5. What was the training budget for FY-87 through FY-94?

FY-87	\$592,374.00
FY-88	\$391,374.00
FY-89	\$491,374.00
FY-90	\$491,374.00
FY-91	\$491,374.00
FY-92	\$396,035.00
FY-93	\$396,035.00
FY-94	\$396,035.00

## VI. Prison Capacity and Construction

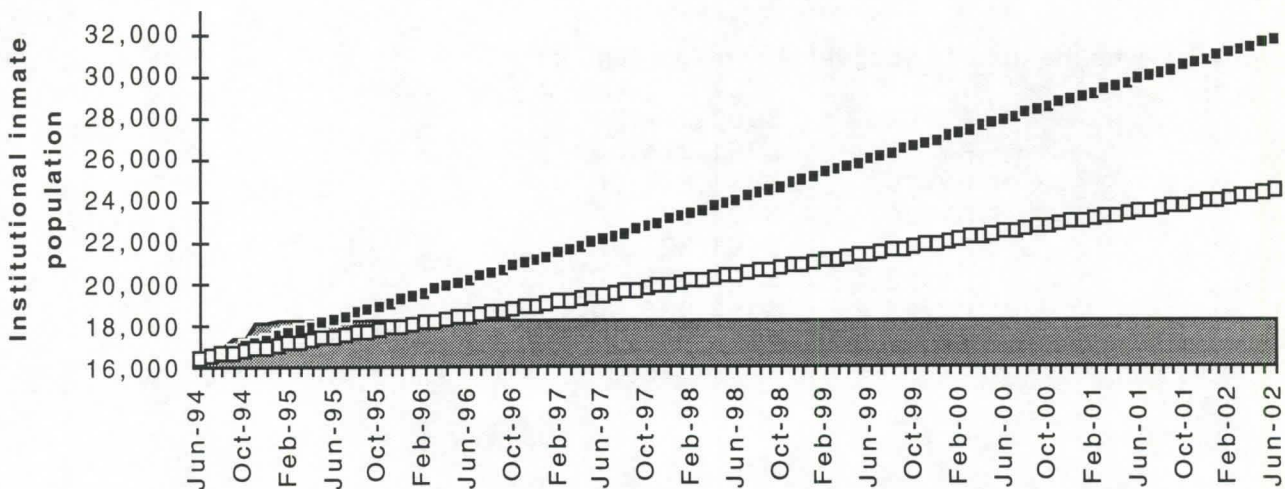
Between 1981 and 1991 the Department of Corrections opened seven new facilities, adding over 7700 beds to the correctional system capacity. The electronic monitoring program, started in late 1989, increased inmate capacity by more than 400. On June 30, 1994 the total institutional capacity stood at 16,379 beds with additional 586 inmates placed in residential treatment facilities or under electronic monitoring. The inmate population totaled 16,965.

Between 1990 and January 31, 1994 the average need for new bedspaces was 1.46 new beds per day. Between January 31, 1994 and the same date in 1995 inmate population increased by 1,801 offenders, which brings the average need for new beds to about 5.25 per day. New construction will be financed by the bonds approved by Missouri voters in August of 1994.

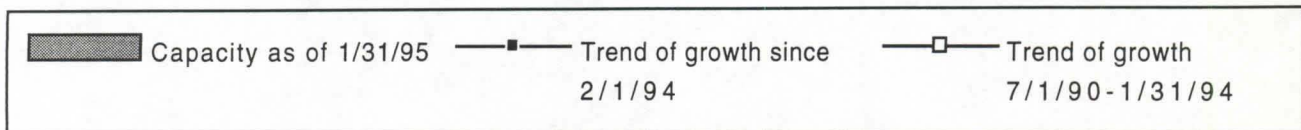
In the meantime, the Department has been expanding capacity of several existing facilities by adding new buildings. Yet, as early as in the summer of 1995 this expanded capacity may prove insufficient to accomodate the increasing population.

We continue to see an accelerated growth rate among women inmates, causing increased crowding in the two female institutions. Plans have been made for the construction of a new 1200 bed women's facility within the next three years to accommodate this increase.

**CHART VI-1**  
**Projected institutional population growth for FY 1995-2002**



Note: Projection does not include inmates in Residential Treatment Facilities or Electronic Monitoring Program



1. What was the operating capacity of Missouri's prisons as of January 31, 1995?

INSTITUTION	CAPACITY	POPULATION
Algoa Correctional Center	1635	1590
Boonville Correctional Center	1382	1306
Chillicothe Correctional Center	523	518
Central Missouri Correctional Center	650	646
Farmington Correctional Center	2719	2494
Fulton Reception & Diagnostic Center	1168	1252
Jefferson City Correctional Center	1992	1968
Kansas City Community Release Center	236	204
Missouri Eastern Correctional Center	1100	1062
Mineral Area Treatment Center	100	80
Moberly Correctional Center	1500	1500
Ozark Correctional Center	695	659
Park Building Treatment Center	280	176
Potosi Correctional Center	760	755
Renz Correctional Facility	350	354
St. Louis Community Release Center	209	195
Tipton Treatment Center	288	268
Western Missouri Correctional Center	2775	2566

Due to ongoing renovation and other facility changes, the operating capacity is subject to change. In addition to the institutional beds, on January 31 there were 422 offenders in the Electronic Monitoring Program and 99 offenders in the Residential Treatment Facilities.

2. What is the cost of constructing a new prison in Missouri?

At the time of construction (various points during 1980's) costs of new institutions were as follows:

Potosi Correctional Center	\$56 million (opened 1989)
Missouri Western Correctional Center	\$45 million (opened 1989)
Missouri Eastern Correctional Center	\$25 million (opened 1981)
Fulton Reception and Diagnostic Center	\$32 million (opened 1986)

3. What was the cost per (designed) bed in DOC's newest facilities?

The following shows costs at the time of construction:

Potosi Correctional Center	\$112,000 (opened 1989)
Western Missouri Correctional Center	\$ 45,000 (opened 1989)
Fulton Reception and Diagnostic Center	\$ 62,500 (opened 1986)
Missouri Eastern Correctional Center	\$ 50,000 (opened 1981)

With inflation taken into account, current costs per bed in a medium-security institution would run at \$45,000. These inflation-adjusted estimates are based on specifications of the Western Missouri Correctional Center.

## VII. Population Growth and Overcrowding

The nation's state and federal prison population rose 7.4 percent in 1993, reaching a new record high of 948,881 inmates, nearly triple (288 percent) the level of 1980, according to the federal Bureau of Justice Statistics. Overcrowding in US prisons as of December 31, 1993 was estimated as 18 percent above operational capacity in state prisons, and 36 percent over capacity in federal institutions.

The increase amounted to a need for construction of about 1,254 new prison bed spaces per week nationally in 1993. This compares to the weekly need of 1,143 prison bedspaces in 1992, 981 bedspaces per week in 1991 and nearly 1,500 bedspaces weekly in 1990.

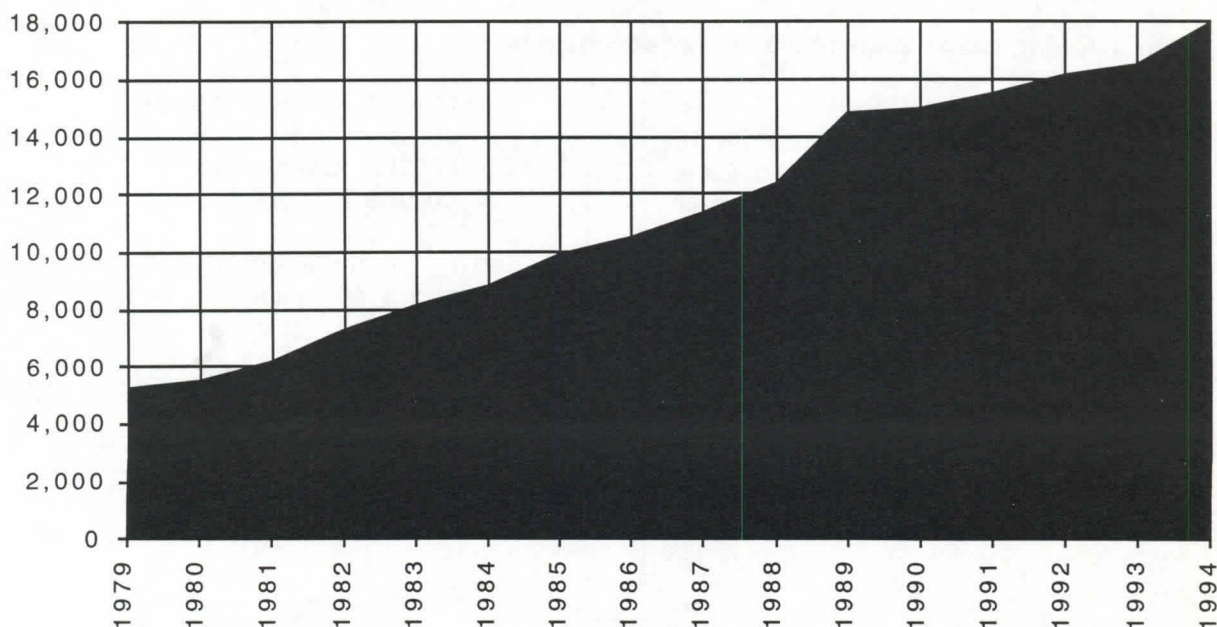
For the most part, only three factors control prison population growth - admissions, releases, and length of stay. Prison admissions and sentence lengths are subject to the decisions of the sentencing court judges and prosecutors across the state, as well as to actions of the Board of Probation and Parole.

In Missouri, admissions to prison have been increasing significantly since 1980 and prison sentences increased for some offenses due to the 1979 changes in the state's criminal code. In 1994, longer prison terms for dangerous offenders and repeat offenders were mandated by the truth in sentencing bill that was adopted by the 87th Missouri General Assembly. A summary of this legislation is provided in Appendix 5.

1. What were the population figures for the past five calendar years? (December 31 figures)

1990	14,946
1991	15,467
1992	16,198
1993	16,436
1994	17,903

**FIGURE VII-1**  
**MISSOURI INMATE POPULATION GROWTH, CY 1979-1994**



2. What are the projected population figures for the next five years? (December 31 estimates)

1995	19,226
1996	21,143
1997	23,059
1998	24,976
1999	26,891

Our current projections are based on a number of assumptions, including current rate of inmate population growth, projections of Missouri population by age and race and incarceration rates for such age and race groups.

3. What has been the female inmate population over the past five years and what is projected for the future? (December 31 counts and estimates)

Past Female Population		Projected Female Population	
1990	802	1995	1,115
1991	777	1996	1,248
1992	821	1997	1,384
1993	919	1998	1,524
1994	1,042	1999	1,667

The current proportion of females in Missouri prisons is 5.9 percent and it is close to the current national figure. On both the state and national level this proportion has been rising in recent years. National prison population of women grew from 4.7 percent of all inmates in 1986 to 5.2 percent in 1991. Women serving a sentence for a drug crime accounted for more than half of the growth.

4. What has been the prison population growth over the past several fiscal years?

	All Admissions	All Releases	Net Gain
1980	2,835	2,803	32
1981	3,266	2,577	689
1982	3,552	2,710	842
1983	3,785	3,091	694
1984	4,198	3,615	583
1985	4,780	3,680	1,100
1986	5,405	4,846	559
1987	6,106	5,287	819
1988	6,708	5,702	1,006
1989	7,854	6,148	1,706
1990	8,747	7,889	858
1991	9,091	8,786	305
1992	10,115	9,211	904
1993	10,210	9,826	384
1994	10,824	10,036	1,788

5. What is the average sentence length of inmates in prison?

The average length of the single most serious sentence for all inmates now in prison is 113.14 months (9.43 yrs.), with a median of 84 months (7 yrs.). The mean and median length of sentence first decreased between 1988 and 1991 because of unprecedented growth in admissions of drug offenders with shorter than average sentences, but then started to increase again. In 1988 typical sentences were almost exactly the same as today: the median term was 84 months while the mean prison term was 113.27 months or 9.44 years. In 1991 the average length of sentence was 105.24 months (8.77

years) with a median of 60 months (5 years). These figures ignore life sentence terms since true averages cannot be determined when including a life sentence.

6. How many life sentence inmates are currently confined in prison? How many new life sentence inmates were admitted in 1993?

There are currently 1,390 life sentence inmates in Missouri's prison system. Most of these are housed at the Jefferson City Correctional Center and Potosi Correctional Center. This number includes 139 inmates with sentences to life with no parole for 50 years, 310 with life-no parole sentences and 20 with life-30 years. In recent years admissions of life sentence inmates were as follows: in 1989 - 98, in 1990 - 90, in 1991 - 131, in 1992 - 95, in 1993 - 128, in 1994 - 122.

7. How many inmates are presently under the sentence of death and when did the last execution take place?

As of March 22, 1995, there were 91 capital punishment inmates in Missouri, 88 men and 3 women. Among these inmates, 52 are white and 39 are black. The most recent execution in Missouri took place on October 6, 1993.

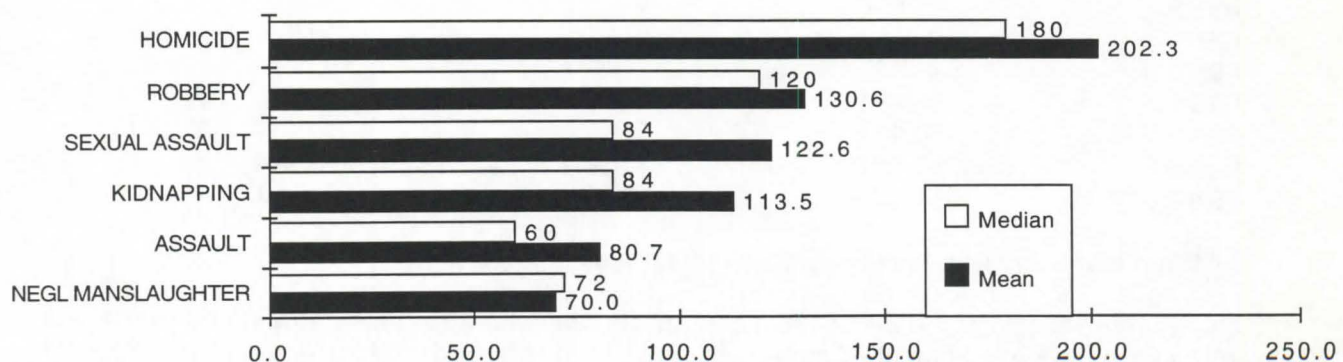
8. What type of crime can result in a death sentence?

The only crime that has the possibility of a death sentence is murder in the first degree with one or more aggravating circumstances. Life in prison without parole is another possible sentence for murder.

9. When did the new Capital Punishment law become effective and how many inmates have been executed?

The new Capital Punishment law became effective on May 26, 1977. Since then 11 inmates have been executed, all by lethal injection. Prior to that, between 1937 and 1965, a total of 39 adjudged felons were executed in Missouri by means of lethal gas. Prior to 1937, criminals in Missouri were executed by public hangings, conducted by the Sheriff in the county where the crime was committed.

**FIGURE VII-3**  
**SENTENCE LENGTH IN MONTHS FOR MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE**  
**CY 1994 ADMISSIONS FOR VIOLENT CRIMES**



Note: Life sentences are not included

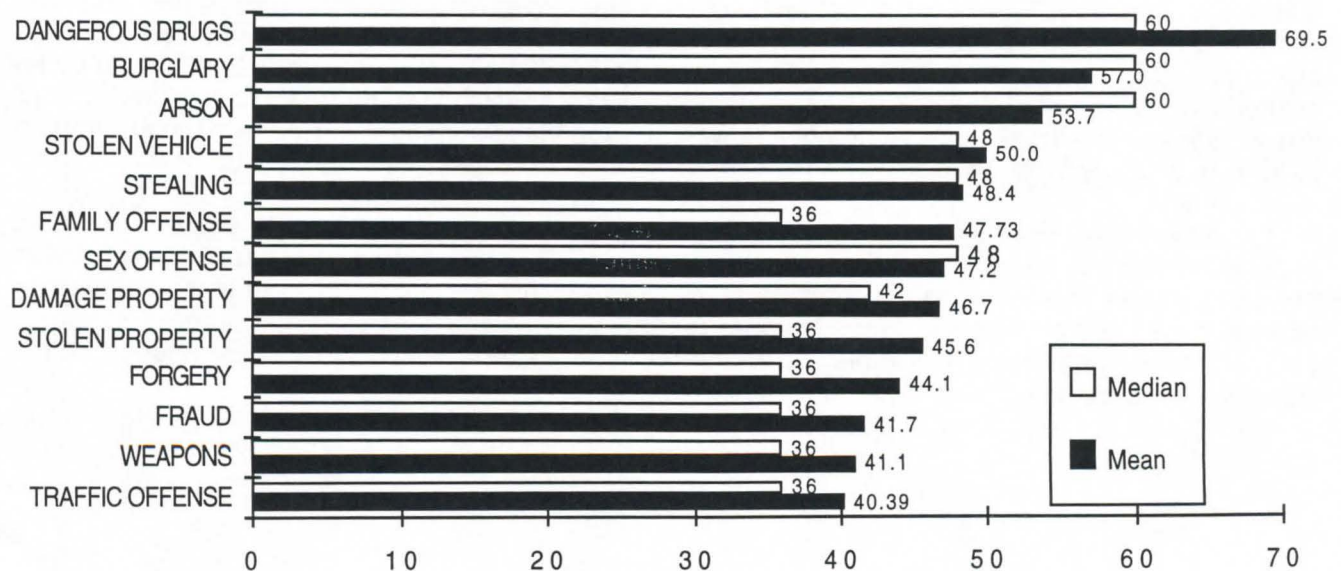
#### 10. How many states have a death penalty?

Thirty-seven states and the Federal system have statutes authorizing death as a possible sentence. New York became the latest addition to the list of states with death penalty provisions in March 1995. As of December 31, 1993, states with the largest number of prisoners under sentence of death were California (363), Texas (357), Florida (324), Pennsylvania (169), Illinois (152), Ohio (129), Oklahoma (122), Alabama (120) and Arizona (112). The total number of prisoners under the sentence of death in the US was 2,716 at the end of 1993, a gain of 136 or 5.3% more than at the end of 1992.

The following fifteen jurisdictions do not have Capital Punishment Statutes: Alaska, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia and Wisconsin. In addition, of the states authorizing capital punishment, New Hampshire and Wyoming had no one under this sentence at the end of 1993.

During 1993, Missouri executed four capital punishment inmates, the third largest number in the nation after Texas (17 executions in 1993) and Virginia (5 executions). The 38 prisoners executed in the US during 1993 had been under sentence of death an average of 9 years and 5 months, about 1 month less than the average for inmates executed the previous year.

**FIGURE VII-4**  
**SENTENCE LENGTH IN MONTHS FOR MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE**  
**CY 1994 ADMISSIONS FOR NONVIOLENT AND PROPERTY**  
**CRIMES**



12. Has Missouri implemented any innovative programs to help reduce prison overcrowding?

Beginning in the late 1980s the Department of Corrections began to implement a wide range of community-based or short-term institutional treatment options as a means of reducing the use of costly prison space for less serious offenders. In 1989 the electronic monitoring program established a home-based house arrest supervision option for inmates nearing release on parole. Both inmates and parole cases are placed in the program which involves an average of 400 offenders. Institutional treatment centers have been implemented to provide short-term treatment programs to probation violators, parole technical violators and inmates involved in unacceptable behavior in community release centers. At one time, technical parole violators made up one of the major categories of prison admissions and when returned to prison, they were likely to serve an average of fourteen months. Now these offenders are sent to a short-term treatment program and returned to parole supervision within a 90-day period. Additionally, the court now has the option of sending probation violators to several short-term, intensive treatment programs instead of a longer prison term. These cases are enrolled in an intensive treatment program for 120 days which focuses on substance abuse or other identified problem areas. An average of over 940 offenders are participating in these programs. In the Fall of 1994 this program was expanded by the opening of the Park Building Institutional Treatment Center in St. Joseph, Missouri and additional treatment beds for women at the Cremer Therapeutic Community Center in Fulton, Missouri.

The Department has been moving ahead with expanded drug treatment programs. During 1994 the Ozark Therapeutic Community began providing long-term drug treatment at the Ozark Correctional Center. This program provides intensive treatment combined with other pre-release programming for the last eighteen months of an offender's prison stay. Today the Cremer Therapeutic Community Center provides a similar program for women.

The passage of the Missouri Crime Bill in 1994 authorized creation of three new programs which include intensive drug treatment. The Offenders Under Treatment Program (OUT) will establish a 180-day intensive treatment program for first-time non-violent inmates. The program participants will be involved in drug treatment and will be eligible for parole release following successful completion. The long-term Cocaine Treatment program is a two-year program for drug-involved inmates who have a documented cocaine problem. The program is patterned after the Ozark Therapeutic Community model and successful participants will be eligible to be released to probation supervision following completion. The Post Conviction Drug Treatment Program, also authorized by the Crime Bill of 1994, will provide a comprehensive community and institutional treatment continuum for probation cases with drug dependency problems. The initial community treatment phase will be followed by an institutional treatment phase if the offender has been unresponsive to early treatment efforts. These three programs will emphasize treatment followed by supervised community release as an alternative to long-term incarceration.

Also in 1994 the Department established a Regimented Discipline Program, commonly known as a boot-camp, at the Farmington Correctional Center. This program is considered a pilot and is targeting young, first-time felons from eastern Missouri for a rigorous schedule of community service, physical conditioning, education and treatment. Future expansion of the program is anticipated. The participants are eligible for probation supervision after successful completion of the fifteen-week program.

## VIII. Prison Admission Statistics

The increasing rate of prison admissions is one of the major forces driving the increase in inmate population and the overcrowding problem. The number of offenders committed to prison by the courts has been increasing steadily over the past several years and we have also seen an increase in parole or conditional release violation returns. During 1994 new admissions from courts have increased by 9 percent, which is higher than the 5 percent annual increase experienced by the Department in the previous few years. At the same time, number of offenders returning to prison after some form of conditional release has gone up 32 percent in one year. A combination of these two trends produced a completely new pattern of inmate population growth. While before February 1, 1994 prison population grew by an average factor of 1.46 new inmates per day, in the year following that date the increases averaged 5.25 new inmates daily.

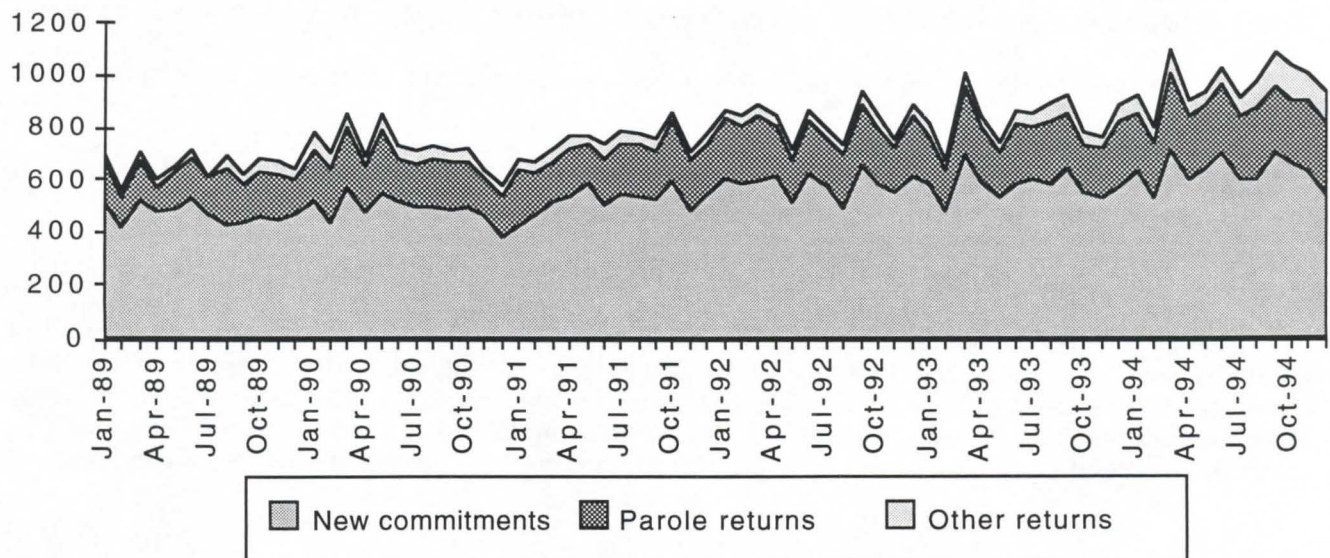
The admission process provides the department with its first real opportunity to find out basic information about a new inmate. With the opening of the Fulton Reception and Diagnostic Center in 1986, we have been able to improve upon the admission process and spend some additional time learning about the needs and problems of the newly arrived inmates. Yet, in the seven years since the Center has opened the admissions increased more than two-fold and today plans are being made to build three new reception and diagnostic centers: one within the new women's institution, one for men to serve the eastern part of the state, and another one for all admissions from the western part of Missouri.

### 1. How many new inmates are admitted to Missouri's prison system each year?

Year	Total intake	New commitments	Parole violators	Other returnees
1989	7849	5434	1937	478
1990	6886	5914	2153	619
1991	9212	6388	2309	515
1992	9948	7094	2348	506
1993	10011	7055	2320	636
1994	11826	7694	3062	1070

Total intake is comprised of new commitments, parole violators returning to prison and other returnees. Parole violators include both those who were returned due to a new offense and those who were returned for a technical violation.

**FIGURE VIII-1**  
**MONTHLY PRISON INTAKE, 1989-1994**



2. How many of our newly committed inmates have served prison time before?

Based on the Fulton Reception and Diagnostic Center data, about 32 percent of new prison admissions have been to prison before. During 1992 this proportion was only 28 percent. In its turn, that figure was an increase from 24 percent recorded in 1990. Four out of five newly committed inmates (80.6 percent) in fiscal year 1994 had some kind of prior conviction. This does not include possible juvenile convictions which are a closed record under the current law.

3. How long on average were sentences of those committed to prison in recent years?

The average (mean) sentence length for new inmates admitted during 1994 was 68.2 months, or about five years and eight months. The median sentence length was 60 months, or five years. This exceeds the average 1990 sentence of 67 months and the median of 48 months, or 4 years. These figures ignore life terms since true averages cannot be calculated using life sentences. These statistics are calculated for all new admissions, including those who may later have been diverted to the 120-day treatment program.

4. What was the gender, racial, and ethnic composition of the recent prison admissions?

Based on computer counts of inmates entering prison during the year, the composition of the newly received offenders was:

		1990	1994
Sex:	Male	91.3%	89.3%
	Female	8.7%	10.7%
Race:	Asian	Less than 0.1%	0.1%
	Black	38.9%	38.8%
	Native American	0.3%	0.4%
	White	60.8%	60.8%
Ethnicity:			
	Hispanic Origin	1.1%	1.6%
	Non-Hispanic	98.9%	98.4%

5. How old are the new inmates?

The average age of those received in 1990 was 28 years, while the median age was 26 years. During 1994 an average newly committed inmate was 29.37 years old, with the median age at 28 years.

6. How old must an offender be before he or she can be committed to an adult correctional facility?

The minimum age for commitment depends on whether a defendant is tried as an adult, and that age is set at fourteen.

7. Which counties send the greatest number of offenders to prison?

Metropolitan counties in the St. Louis and Kansas City regions send the greatest number of inmates to prison. St. Louis City, Jackson County, and St. Louis County are the top three. Together these three counties accounted for 40.5% of the total prison admissions in 1993. Counties with smaller urban centers, such as Greene (Springfield), Boone (Columbia), Jasper (Joplin), and Buchanan (St. Joseph), also send significant numbers to prison. The top twelve counties are ranked as follows:

Jackson County  
St. Louis County  
St. Louis City  
Greene County  
Boone County  
Buchanan County  
Clay County  
Jefferson County  
St. Charles County  
Jasper County  
Dunklin County  
Franklin County  
Pemiscot County

8. Are there any significant changes in the characteristics of offenders admitted to prison over the past several years?

Although nationwide women are less than 6 percent of the total prison population, the Bureau of Justice Statistics reports that at year end 1991 there were 43,827 female prison inmates, which is an 8 percent growth in one year. In Missouri a review of recent court commitments shows that women are making up a slightly larger segment of the prison admissions each year. Much of this increase can be traced to the increase in drug offense convictions. Drug offenders make up a larger segment of new female commitments (28.9 percent in 1990, 29.4 percent in 1994) than among the total new inmate admissions (22.4 percent in 1990, 23.1 percent in 1994).

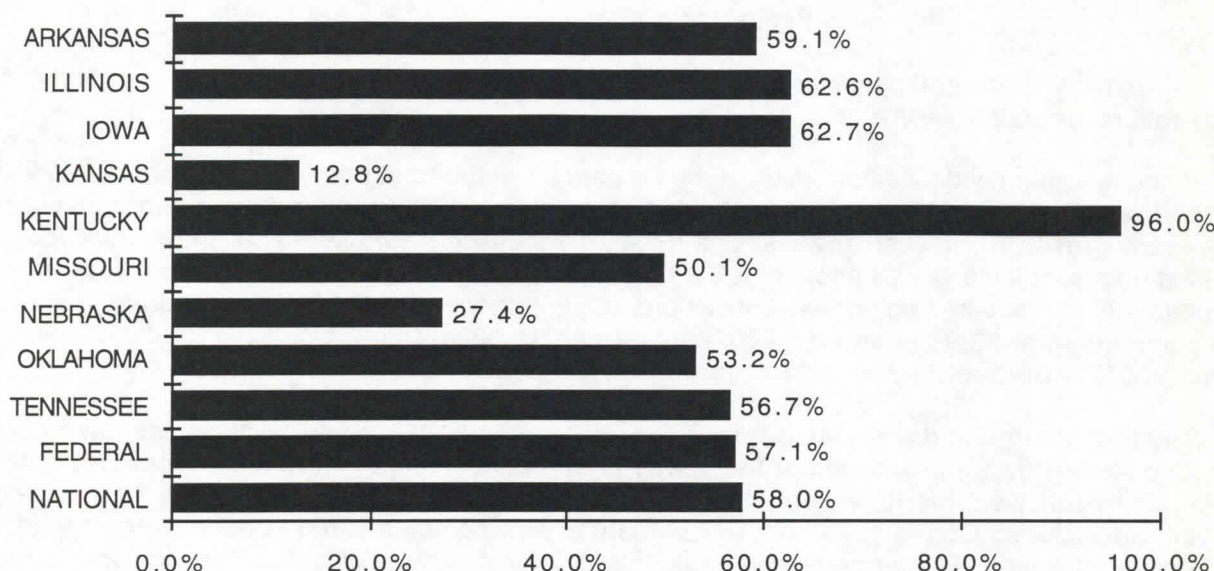
Due to the surge in drug-related prison convictions after 1988, nonviolent crimes have been responsible for a growing proportion of the yearly prison admissions. In 1987, 74.5 percent of the prison commitments were for nonviolent offenses. In 1990 nonviolent offenses made up 79.2 percent of the new admissions. During 1994 about 77 percent of new commitments to prison were convicted for nonviolent offenses. Drug admissions make up a major portion of prison admissions today, increasing from 13.3 percent of admissions in 1987 to 23.1 percent in 1994.

The annual number of newly received inmates with life sentences has fluctuated in recent years between 81 and 126.

## IX. Inmate Population Statistics

Missouri's inmate population has almost tripled since 1980, and has continued growing at a steady pace since the early 1980s. As the criminal justice system responded to the 1979 revisions of the Missouri Criminal Code, some offenders began serving longer prison sentences and greater numbers of offenders were sentenced to prison terms. Minimum prison terms increased for repeat and dangerous offenders under the Missouri Crime Bill enacted by the state's General Assembly in spring of 1994 (see Appendix 5 for details on this bill).

**FIGURE IX-1  
INMATE POPULATION INCREASES  
BETWEEN 1986 AND 1993**



On February 14, 1995, the Missouri inmate population stood at 18,185 persons. There were 1,078 female and 17,107 male inmates in prison on that day. There are now more than 347 individuals in prison for every 100,000 state residents.

### 1. What is the percentage of violent offenders in prison?

Offenders with sentences for violent crimes make up 51.4 percent of the inmate population, up from 47.4 percent in 1990. These offenses are ranked as follows:

Robbery	14.8%
Homicide	12.7%
Rape/Sex. Assault	11.6%
Assault	8.0%
Kidnapping	3.2%
Negligent manslaughter	1.1%

### 2. What percentage of inmates are in prison for non-violent or property offenses?

Approximately 48.6 percent of the inmate population in Missouri's prisons are serving sentences for non-violent or property offenses, down from 52.6 percent in 1990. The top five offenses are ranked as follows:

Dangerous Drugs	14.1%
Burglary	13.3%
Larceny	8.7%
Traffic offenses	2.5%
Forgery	2.3%

3. What is the age range of Missouri's inmate population?

Current age distribution for Missouri's inmates, grouped in five year increments, is as follows:

15 - 19	2.2%
20 - 24	17.2%
25 - 29	19.1%
30 - 34	20.7%
35 - 39	18.0%
40 - 44	10.9%
45 - 49	6.1%
50 - 54	2.9%
55 - 59	1.4%
60 +	1.5%

In 1990, the largest age group was 25 to 29 years old, with almost a quarter of all inmates (23.9 percent) falling into that age bracket. The prison population is becoming older, as more dangerous and repeat offenders stay in prison for longer periods of time, while first-time nonviolent and property offenders are diverted into treatment programs in growing numbers. This process accelerated as the implementation of the 1994 Missouri Crime Bill got under way. Currently the average inmate's age (mean) is 33.29 years, compared to 31.13 years in 1990. The median age is 32 years, versus 28 years in 1990.

4. What is the racial and ethnic composition of the prison population?

At the end of the fiscal year 1994, racial composition of the inmate population was:

White	51.4%
Black	48.2%
Native American	0.3%
Asian	0.1%

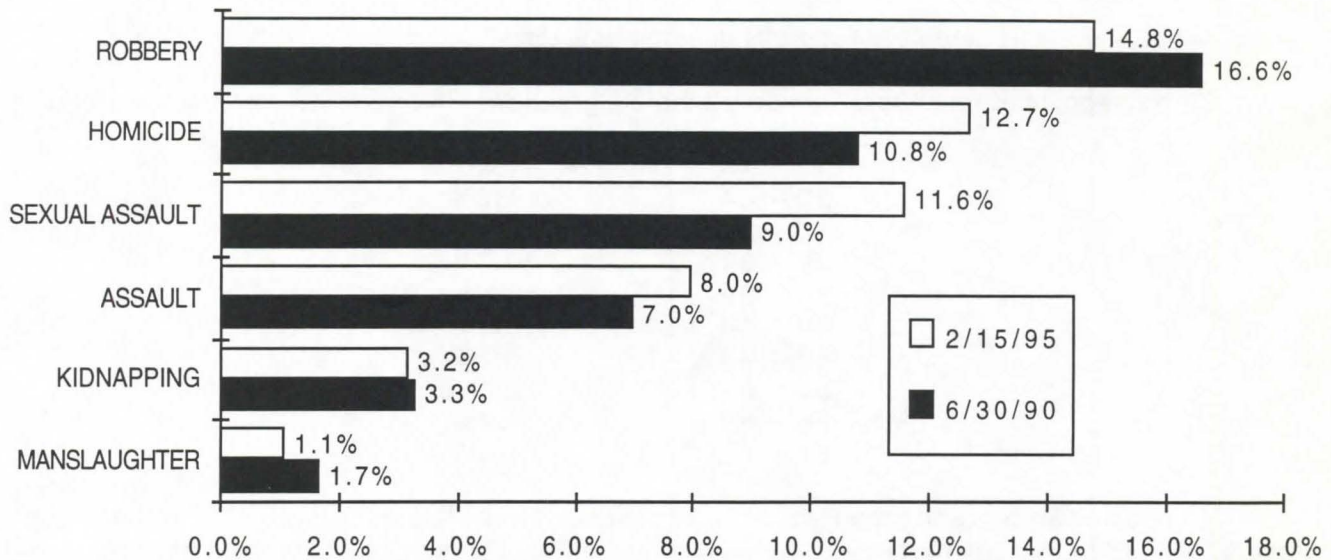
On December 31, 1990 blacks accounted for 46 percent of prison population and whites for 53.8 percent.

Hispanic inmates of all races currently make up 1.3 percent of the population. Hispanics accounted for 0.9 percent of population in 1990.

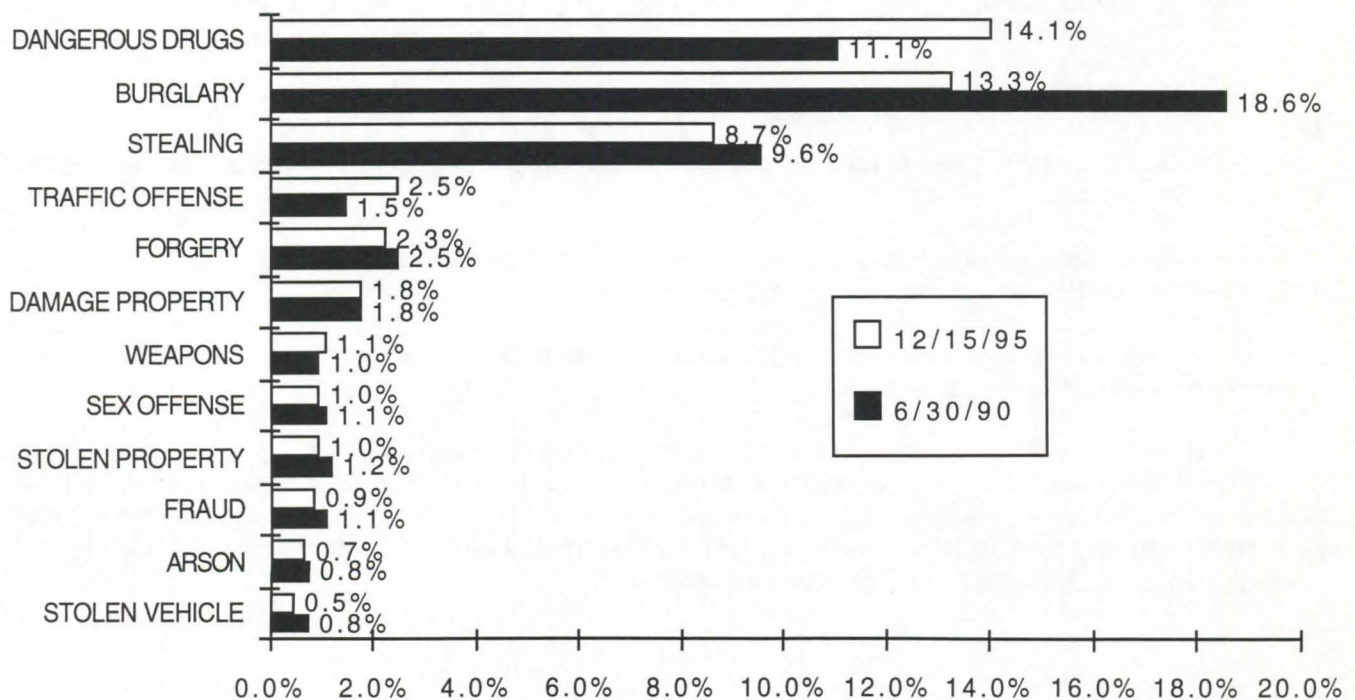
5. What percent of the inmate population is from outside Missouri? How many Interstate Corrections Compact cases do we have?

Slightly more than a quarter of the inmate population (27.8 percent) were born in states other than Missouri; an additional 1.4 percent are foreign-born. Interstate compact cases account for 0.3 percent of the inmate population, the same proportion as in 1990. As of February 15, 1995 we had 56 inmates serving time in Missouri from other states, while 44 Missouri inmates were transferred to other states via the Interstate Corrections Compact.

**CHART IX-2**  
**MISSOURI PRISON POPULATION BY OFFENSE TYPE**  
**ON FEB 15, 1995 AND JUNE 30, 1990:**  
**VIOLENT OFFENSES**



**CHART IX-3**  
**MISSOURI PRISON POPULATION BY OFFENSE TYPE**  
**ON FEB 15, 1995 AND JUNE 30, 1990:**  
**NONVIOLENT AND PROPERTY OFFENSES**



6. What is the distribution of prison inmates over the five custody levels?

On February 10, 1995 the inmate population custody distribution was as follows:

C - 1	1,533	9.0%
C - 2	5,750	33.8%
C - 3	2,812	16.5%
C - 4	4,305	25.3%
C - 5	2,616	15.4%

(Total does not match inmate population due to new inmates with no initial classification/reclassification analysis on file or due to other computer program edit requirements.)

7. How many Missouri inmates are HIV positive? How does that number break down by the AIDS risk factors?

As of January 31, 1995 there was a total of 153 inmates in custody of DOC who had tested positive for HIV. Primary risk factors were: for 3 females - history of prostitution, for 31 inmates - homosexual/bisexual lifestyle, for 42 - intravenous drug use, for 11 - a combination of homosexuality and IV drug use, use of blood products for 5, tattoo for 1, and heterosexual contact for 60. This group of HIV positive inmates includes 3 white females, 50 white males, 5 black females and 95 black males. Most come from St. Louis County, St. Louis City and Jackson County.

Most HIV-positive cases are discovered by testing on entry to prison system. So far only two have been found at the time when an inmate is ready to leave prison. Voluntary testing for HIV and mandatory testing of risk groups account for a small number of positive results as well.

8. Has the number of grievances increased in recent years?

In 1992 a new certified grievance procedure was initiated, which introduced a new lower level for resolution of inmate complaints, called the IRR - Informal Resolution Request. This new procedure helped to actually decrease the number of inmate grievances. Between FY-89 and the end of FY-94 the number of grievances processed by the Superintendents' offices has fallen by 45.88 percent, while the number of grievances referred to the Department or Division Directors has decreased by 7.51 percent.

9. How many inmate lawsuits have been assigned to attorneys to defend?

At the end of 1993 the total number of active inmate lawsuits was 1,294, and in 1994 the total went down to 1,052. These suits cover all aspects of inmate life, but most are civil rights cases filed in federal court.

10. Has the increase in inmate population been accompanied by a similar increase in the numbers of "use of force" incidents, assaults on inmates and assaults on staff?

Between the end of FY-89 and the end of FY-94 the inmate population has increased by about 25 percent. During the same time period the number of use of force incidents increased by 40.14 percent, assaults on inmates by 55.1 percent, assaults on officers by 43.42 percent. The number of requests for prosecution has gone up by 24.71 percent. This is due to the change in the type of offender that the DOC receives: more of new commitments from courts are or have been convicted of violent crimes, both proportionately and in absolute numbers. Also, these violent inmates are the ones who stay in prison the longest, and consequently accumulate in larger numbers every year.

11. Has the number of conduct violations increased with the increase in the number of inmates?

Since FY-89 the number of total rule violations has increased by 35.99 percent, the number of major rule violations - by 0.98 percent, while the number of inmates increased by about 25 percent.

12. How many inmate crimes are investigated each year?

Recent annual totals of investigated inmate crimes have been as follows: 2,156 in 1991, 3,230 in 1992 and 4,374 in 1993. Thus, an average of 365 investigations were conducted every month in 1993. There were 332 referrals for prosecution based on these investigations made during 1993. Most of the investigations are handled at the institutional level. These for the most part deal with violations of prison rules such as assaults on inmates or staff, thefts, possession of drugs, scams, etc. During 1994, the team at the Departmental level handled three major investigations: an inmate's death at the Jefferson City Correctional Center, an escape of an inmate from the Potosi Correctional Center and a case of theft of state property from an institution.

13. How many inmate gangs exist in Missouri prisons? How many gang members are there?

While there are a number of inmates who are members of organized gangs that operate outside of the prison system, there is only a very limited amount of organized gang activity inside Missouri's prisons.

14. How much money goes into the Crime Victim's Compensation Fund from prison inmates?

During fiscal year 1994 a total of \$ 396,085 was deposited in the victim's compensation fund by prison inmates.

15. Do inmates have access to money while in prison? Are they paid for their work?

Possession of cash by inmates is prohibited. Inmate finances are managed through the inmate finance office. Inmate wages are credited electronically to their account in the finance office. In FY-94 inmate wages totalled \$6,530,040, while another \$7,878,866 was deposited from family or other outside contributions. Inmate profit from sales of handicraft or other novelty stand items totalled \$13,694 for the year.

16. The department encourages work release for inmates. Do these inmates pay the department for their room and board? How many inmates participate?

Inmates earning minimum wage or higher return 25 percent of their salaries to the inmate revolving fund. The amounts returned in the last few years are as follows:

FY86	\$ 424,302
FY87	\$ 501,301
FY88	\$ 552,714
FY89	\$ 555,909
FY90	\$ 610,457
FY91	\$ 749,846
FY92	\$ 841,739
FY93	\$ 956,033
FY94	\$1,018,118

During FY94 there were approximately 617 inmates involved in the work release program each month, compared to 488 in FY91.

17. What type of prison industry program exists for Missouri inmates?

Inmates are employed in a wide variety of jobs while serving their sentence. The Missouri Vocational Enterprises (MVE) operation provides employment training and job experience for inmates while producing useful products and services. Prior to 1994 only a state agency or political subdivision could purchase products or services from MVE. The Missouri Crime Bill of 1994 added to this list state employees and non-profit organizations registered with the Secretary of State.

A small agribusiness operation is also maintained as part of the correctional enterprise program.

18. What products are available from MVE?

In general, the inmates produce clothing, shoes, furniture, cleaning chemicals, metal products, printing and graphic arts, and provide a laundry and dry cleaning service.

19. How many inmates are employed by MVE?

Approximately 975 inmates are employed in manufacturing processes or in service capacities. The laundry operations at MCC alone employ 117 inmate workers.

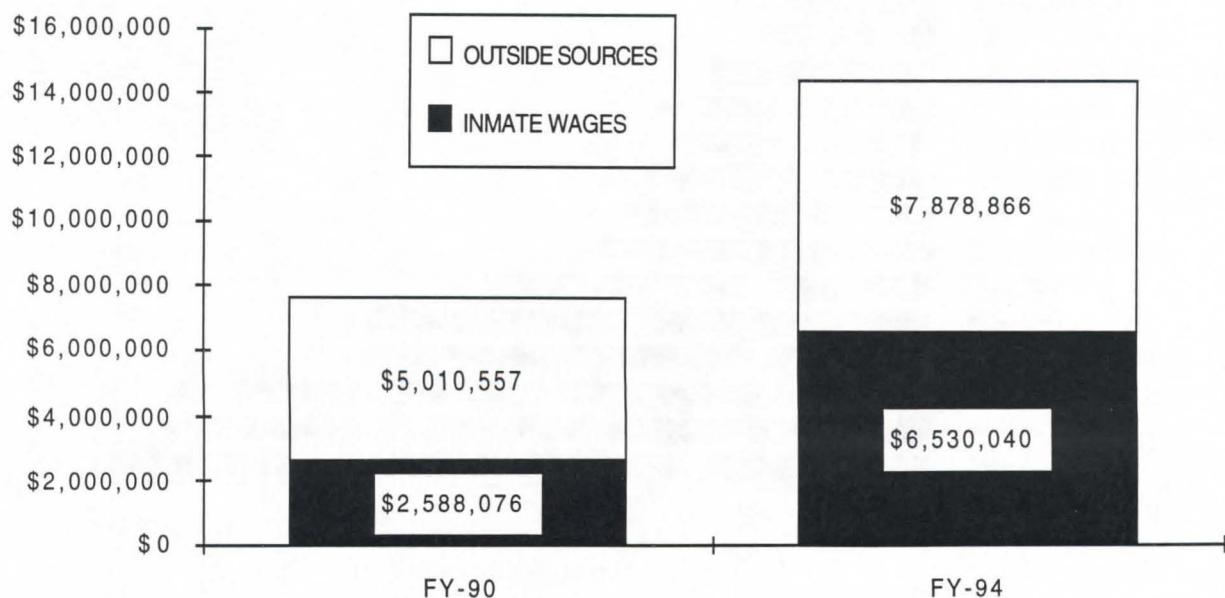
20. What is the amount of wages paid to inmates working for MVE?

Wage amount depends on where the inmate works. The average wage paid is around \$2.50 per day. The highest wage of \$7.50 per day is paid to inmates working at the warehouse and agribusiness operation.

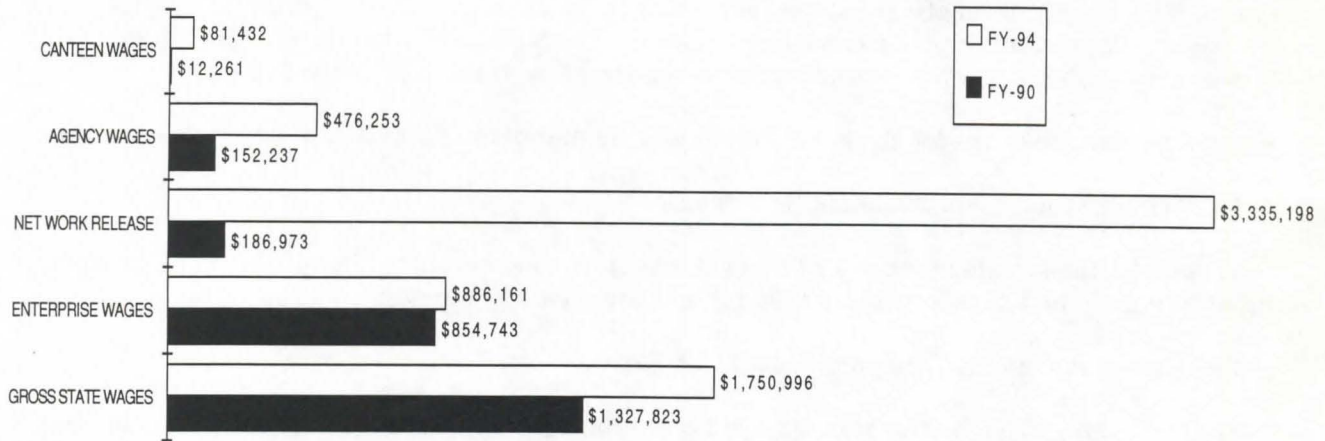
21. What was the total industry payroll for FY-90?

A total of \$886,161 was paid in inmate wages for MVE workers during FY-94, which compares to \$854,743 paid during FY-90.

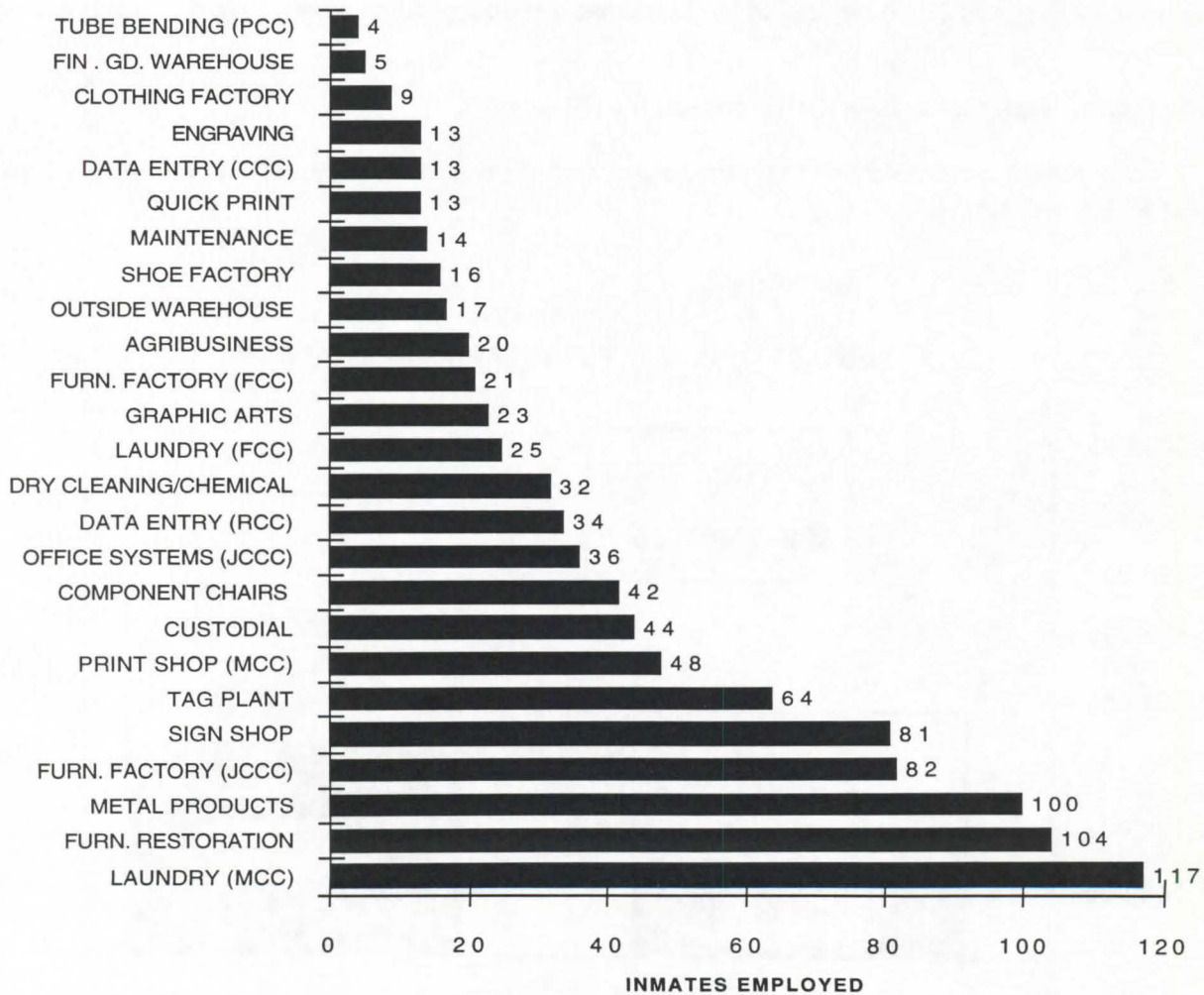
**FIGURE IX-4**  
**SOURCES OF INMATE FUNDS FOR FY-90 AND FY-94**



**FIGURE IX-5**  
**INMATE WAGES PAID IN FY-90 AND FY-94**  
**BY SOURCES OF FUNDS**



**FIGURE IX-6**  
**INMATES EMPLOYED BY**  
**MISSOURI VOCATIONAL ENTERPRISES**



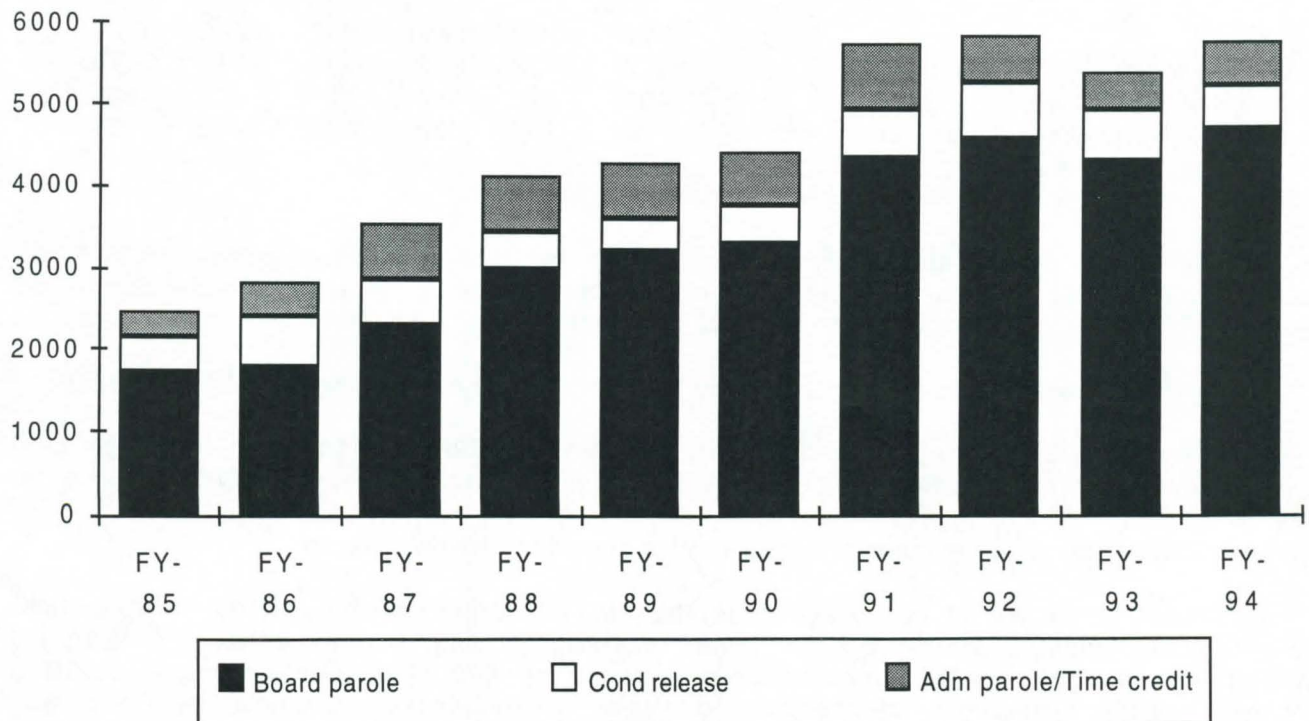
## X. Prison Release Activity

Except for death sentence inmates and for those offenders committed to prison for life without the possibility of parole, all inmates will eventually be released back into the community. The Parole Board has the authority to release inmates from prison and has established a set of guidelines to aid in determining the appropriate release date for each inmate. If inmates are not released on parole, they may be released on conditional release as stipulated by state statute or they may have their prison term shortened for good behavior and be released on an administrative (also known as the good time credit) release. Generally speaking, most inmates released from prison are subject to a period of supervision by a Probation and Parole Officer once they have been returned to their community. If the conditions placed on their release by the Parole Board are not met, they can be returned to prison to serve the remaining time left on their sentence.

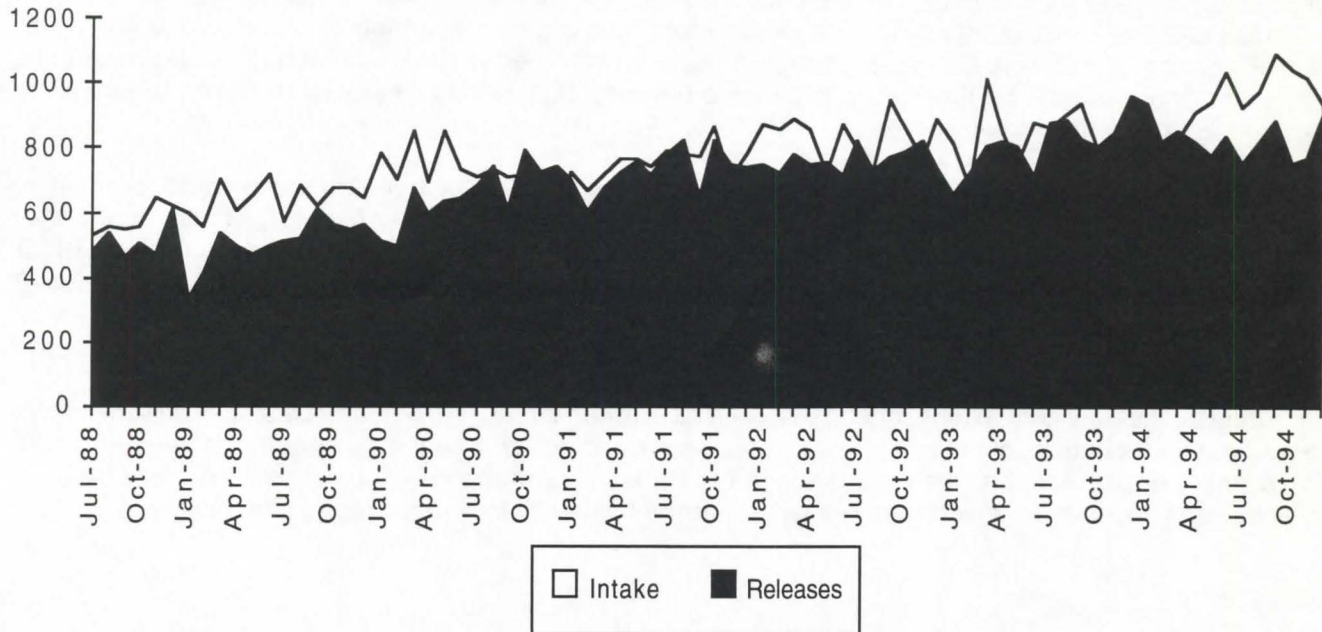
The post-release supervision period for dangerous felons has been reduced to 15 percent of sentence by the Crime bill (Senate Bill 763) passed by the 87th General Assembly of Missouri in May 1994. For offenders committed to prison for offense other than a dangerous felony on their fourth or greater remand to DOC the maximum portion of sentence that can be served out of prison is now 20 percent. On the third remand to DOC for a non-dangerous felony up to 45 percent of sentence can be served in the community, and up to 60 percent in case of second remand for a non-dangerous felony.

Just as the new admissions, prison releases have been increasing over the past several years. The release process is the only factor in the prison overcrowding formula that is directly influenced by the Department of Corrections. The challenge to the Parole Board and other correctional professionals is to accurately determine which inmates will be at the lowest risk of reoffending when released.

**FIGURE X-1**  
**PRISON RELEASES, BY TYPE AND FISCAL YEAR**



**FIGURE X-2**  
**MONTHLY PRISON INTAKE AND RELEASES,**  
**1988-1994**



1. How many inmates were released under supervision each year for the last six years?

The Department's records on four classes of supervised release show the following number of inmates released for the last six years:

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Board Parole	3278	4450	5522	5460	5813	5460
Conditional Release	404	619	639	777	707	608
Administrative Parole/Good Time Credit	643	758	626	471	429	281

2. How many parole hearings are held each year?

There were 6,283 parole hearings held during the fiscal year 1994, compared to 5,318 hearings in FY-1989. This makes for a current average of nearly 24 hearings per work day conducted by the Parole Board, an increase from about 20 hearings per day in FY-1989.

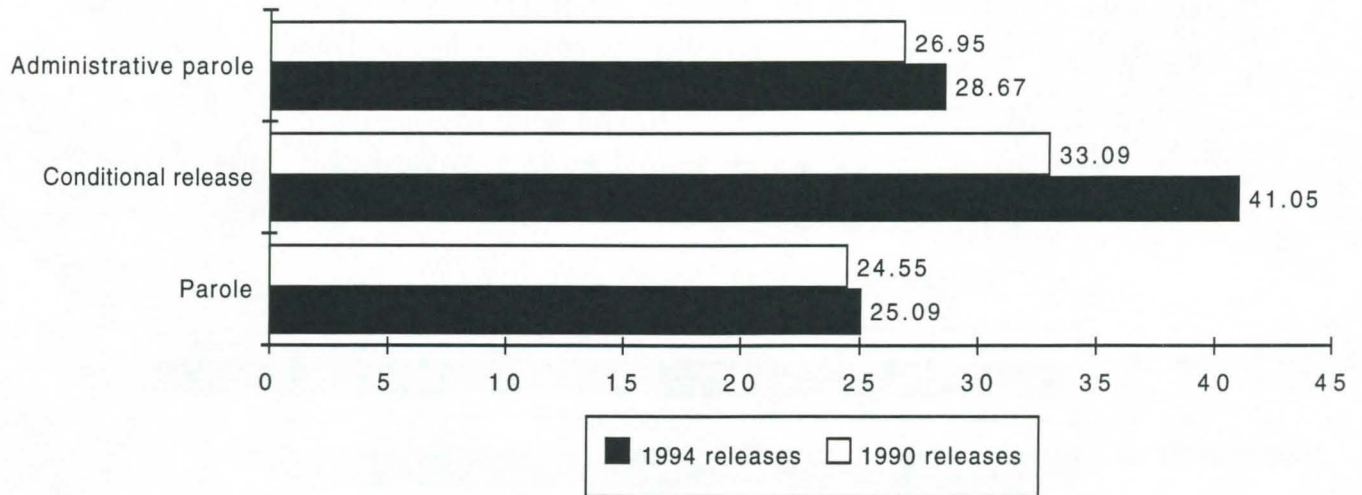
3. How many inmates were released from prison in 1994 as 120 day probation releases?

A total of 1,958 120 day probation releases occurred in 1994. This accounts for 20.3 percent of all removals from the inmate count. For comparison, in FY-90 there were only 671 such releases.

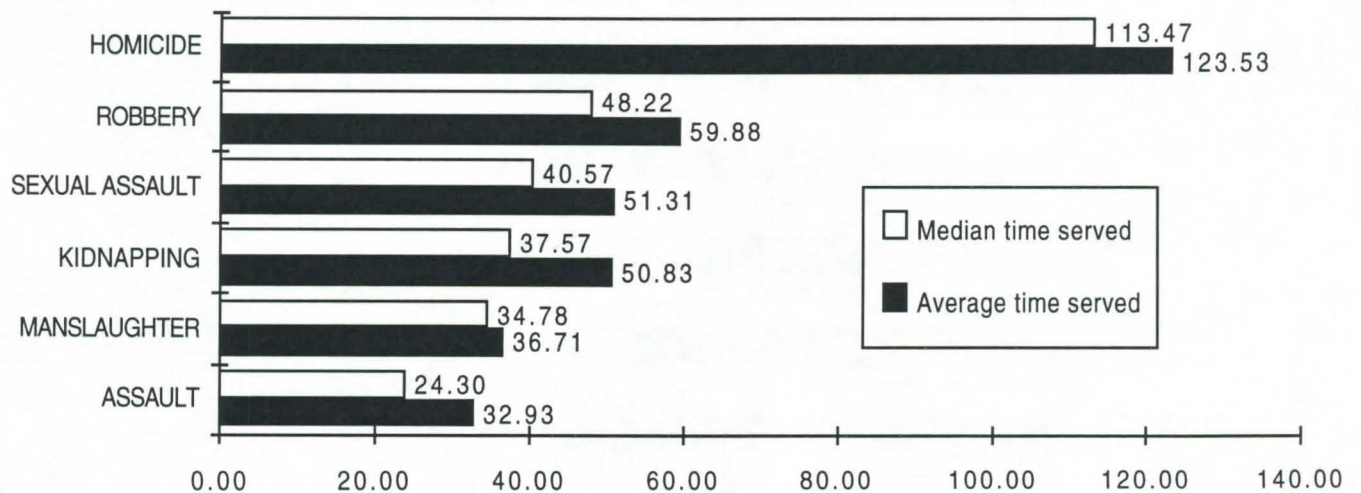
4. What has been the mean and median time served for prison releases?

When we look only at those released for the first time during 1994 we see that the mean time served was 30.7 months, compared to 29.05 months average in 1990. The median currently is at 21.3 months, versus 18.27 months served before release during 1990. The following pages provide a detailed view of time served by release type and offense type for inmates released for the first time in 1994.

**CHART X-3**  
**TIME SERVED BEFORE FIRST RELEASE FROM PRISON, IN MONTHS,**  
**BY TYPE OF RELEASE, 1994 VS. 1990 RELEASES**



**CHART X-4**  
**TIME SERVED BEFORE FIRST RELEASE FROM PRISON, IN MONTHS,**  
**VIOLENT OFFENDERS RELEASED DURING 1994**

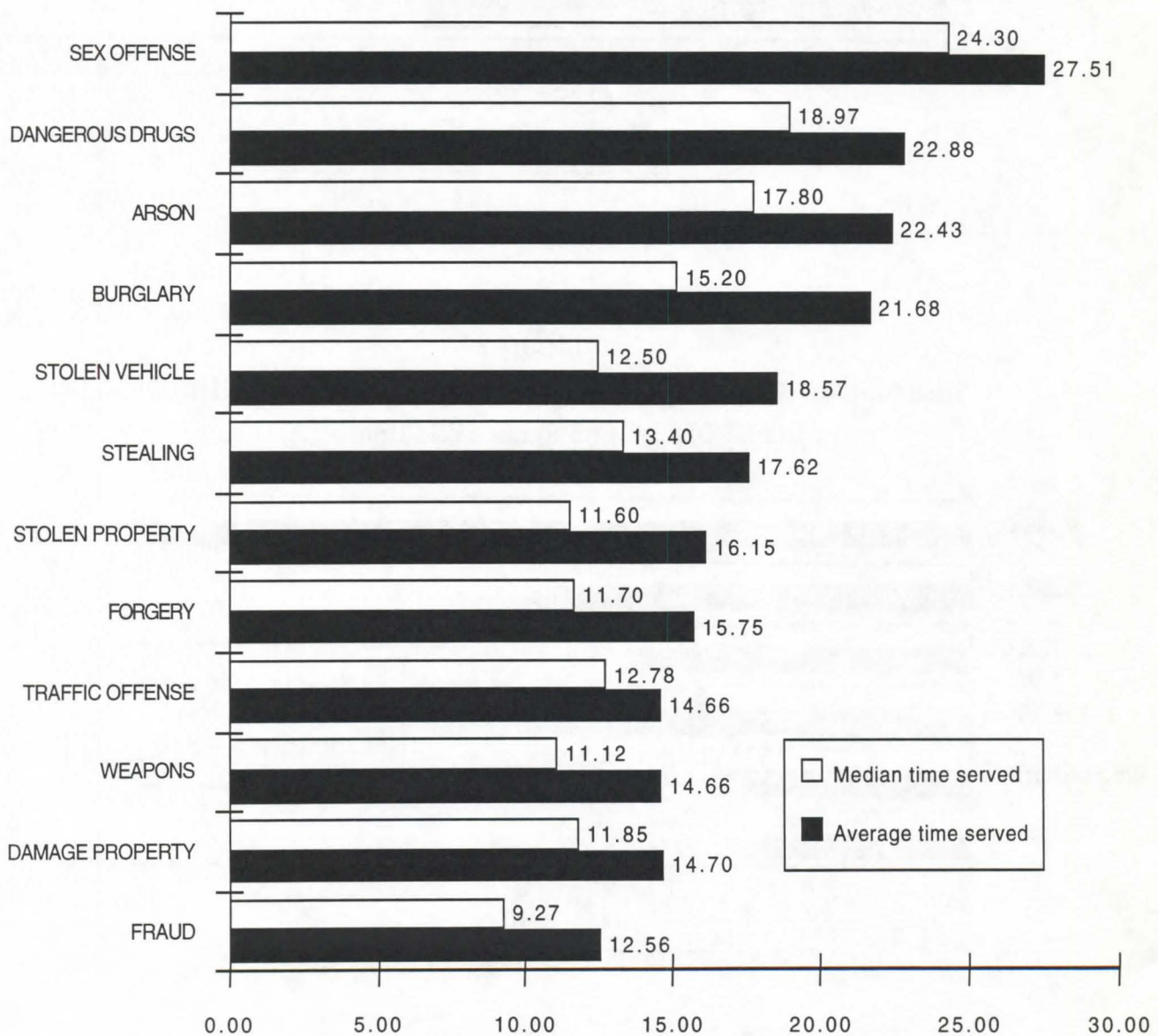


\*These figures ignore the 120-day probation program releases

##### 5. How many inmates die while incarcerated?

During 1994 there were 52 inmate deaths: 4 suicides, 5 accidental deaths, 4 offense-related deaths, 3 deaths of unknown causes and 36 deaths of natural causes. Deaths accounted for only 0.5 percent of inmates taken off the count in 1994.

**CHART X-5**  
**TIME SERVED BEFORE FIRST RELEASE FROM PRISON, IN MONTHS,**  
**NON-VIOLENT AND PROPERTY OFFENDERS RELEASED IN 1994**



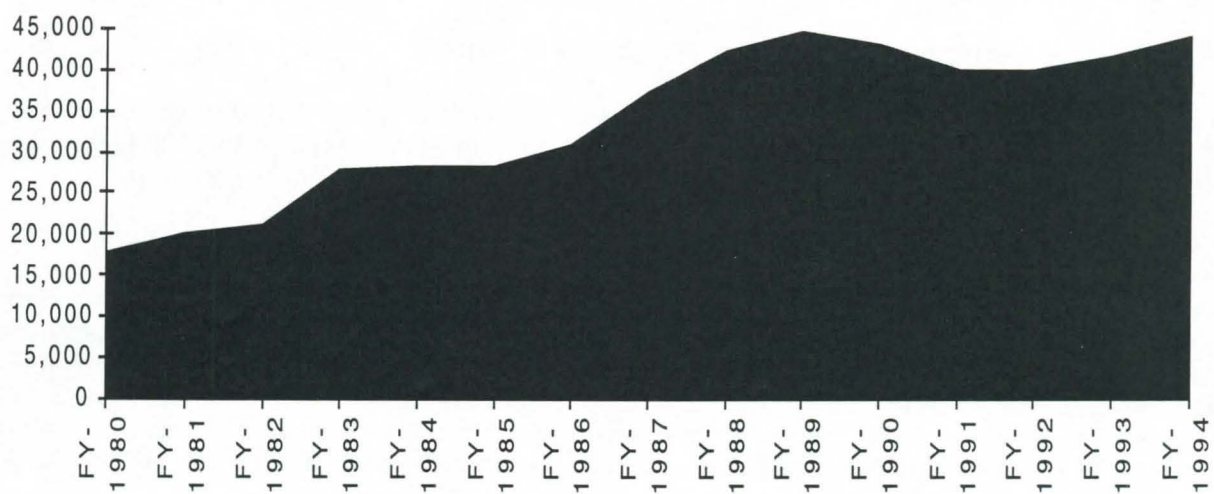
\*These figures ignore the 120-day probation program releases

## XI. Probation and Parole Caseload

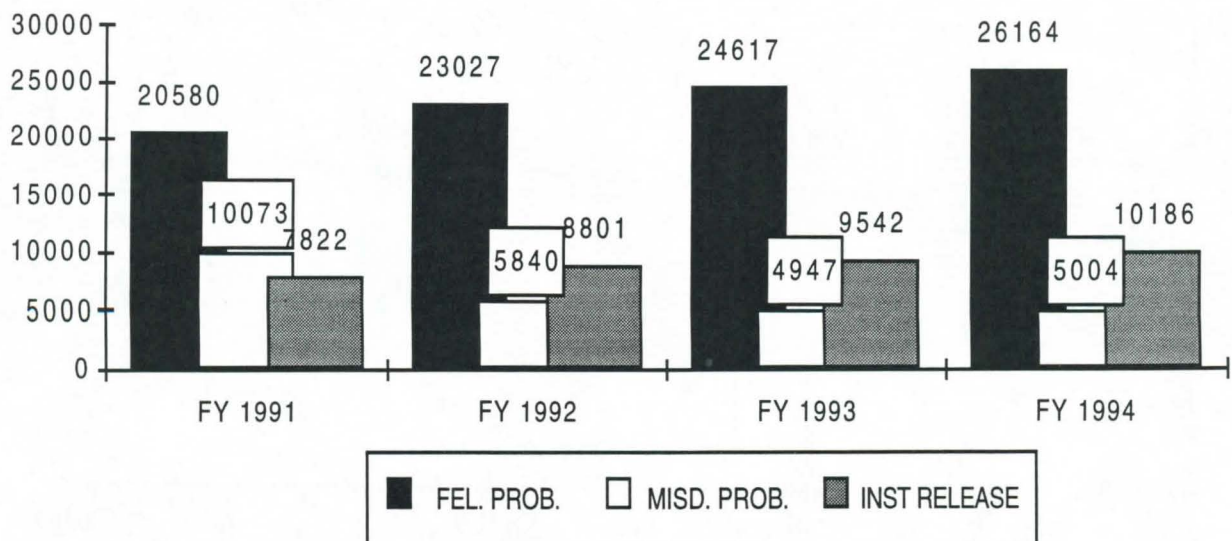
The combined Probation and Parole caseload has increased by 146 percent since fiscal year 1980. While there was a decline in the total caseload from FY-89 through FY-91, by the end of FY-94 the pattern of growth has reestablished itself. Projections indicate that caseload will overtake the FY-89 figures (highest so far) during FY-95, and the curve of combined caseload is expected to continue its upward trend.

Coupled with the increase in caseload, there has been an increase in other elements of the field services workload. The number of field service investigations has increased by 5.6 percent in just one year. Court costs, restitution, and victim's compensation fund collections also increased steadily through FY-93, before they declined slightly in FY-94. This decline in collections was a delayed

**FIGURE XI-1**  
**PROBATION AND PAROLE CASELOAD BY FISCAL YEAR**



**FIGURE XI-2**  
**PROBATION AND INSTITUTIONAL RELEASE CASES**  
**ASSIGNED FOR SUPERVISION**



repercussion of the change in composition of cases that took place in 1992, when misdemeanor probations were dropped from the P&P caseload. Costs of supervision are collected at the end of the supervision period, which for misdemeanor cases averages about two full years.

1. How much does it cost to supervise a probationer or parolee?

Average daily cost for supervision of each client under intensive supervision is \$4.46; enhanced supervision is \$2.49; regular supervision is \$1.33 per day; minimum supervision is \$.08 per day. To keep a probationer/parolee in a residential treatment program costs an average of \$40.82 per day. A day under electronic monitoring costs \$11.53. These latter two figures represent costs before they are partially offset with 25 percent of the offenders' earnings.

2. What is the average caseload for Probation and Parole officers?

As of June 30, 1994, Missouri Board of Probation and Parole had 43,940 cases under supervision. There were 611.5 field officers, for an average caseload of 72 cases. This indicator has been holding relatively steady in the recent years.

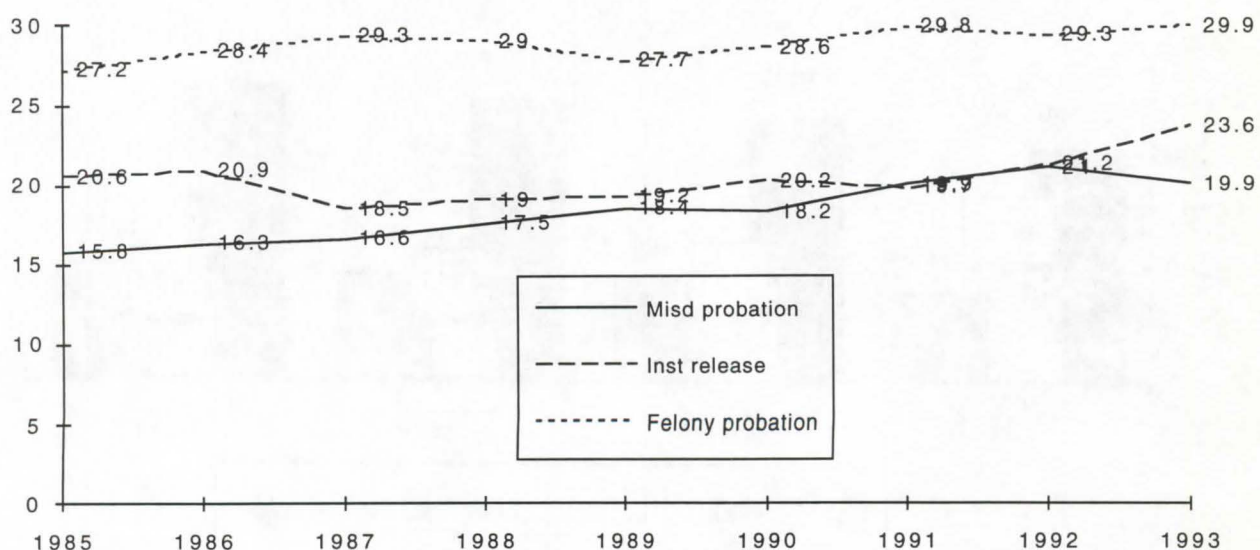
3. What is the projected caseload for Probation and Parole?

The projected caseload for June 30, 1995 is 46,274 cases. If present trends continue, it will grow to 48,547 cases by June 30, 1996. These projections were made prior to the 1994 legislative session and could be negatively impacted by laws enacted at that time.

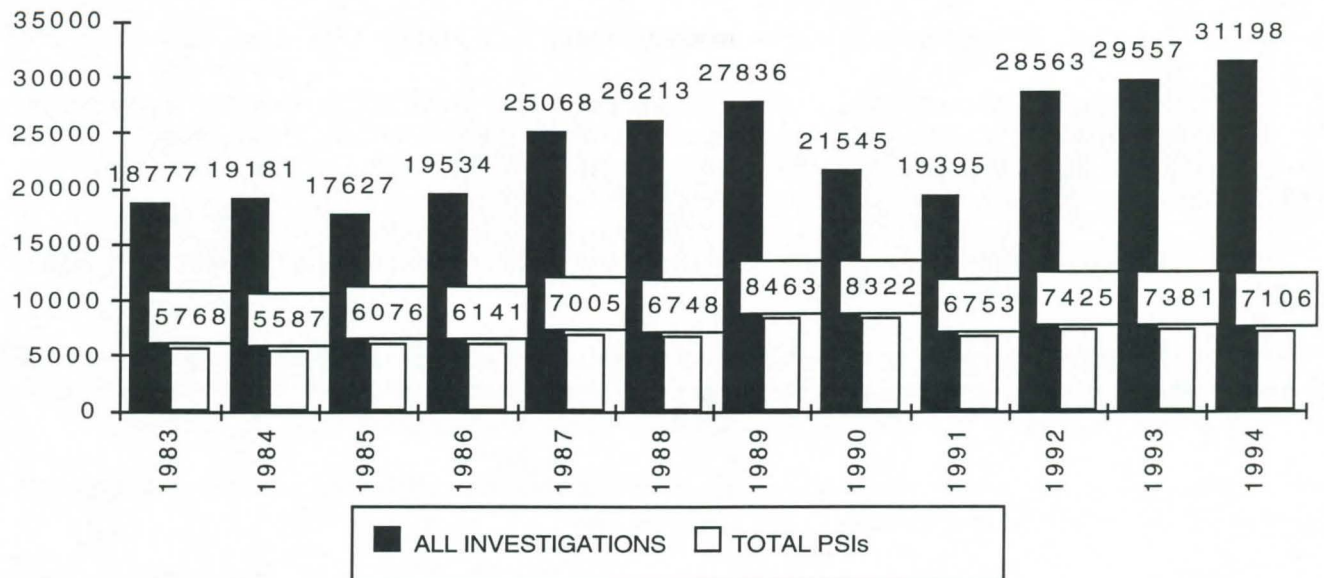
4. How many misdemeanor and felony probation cases are there?

As of June 30, 1994, Missouri Board of Probation and Parole had 5,004 misdemeanor cases under supervision. With a caseload of 43,940, this is 11.4 percent of the total caseload. The misdemeanor caseload has consistently dropped since the change in the law that removed discretionary probationers from supervision. Still, in June 1993 there were 4,947 misdemeanor cases under supervision. This would suggest that the misdemeanor population is beginning to build again. The rate of growth, however, is very slow. The felony probation caseload is 26,164 out of 43,940, or 59.5 percent of the total.

**FIGURE XI-3**  
**AVERAGE PERIOD OF SUPERVISION IN MONTHS,**  
**BY TYPE OF SUPERVISION**



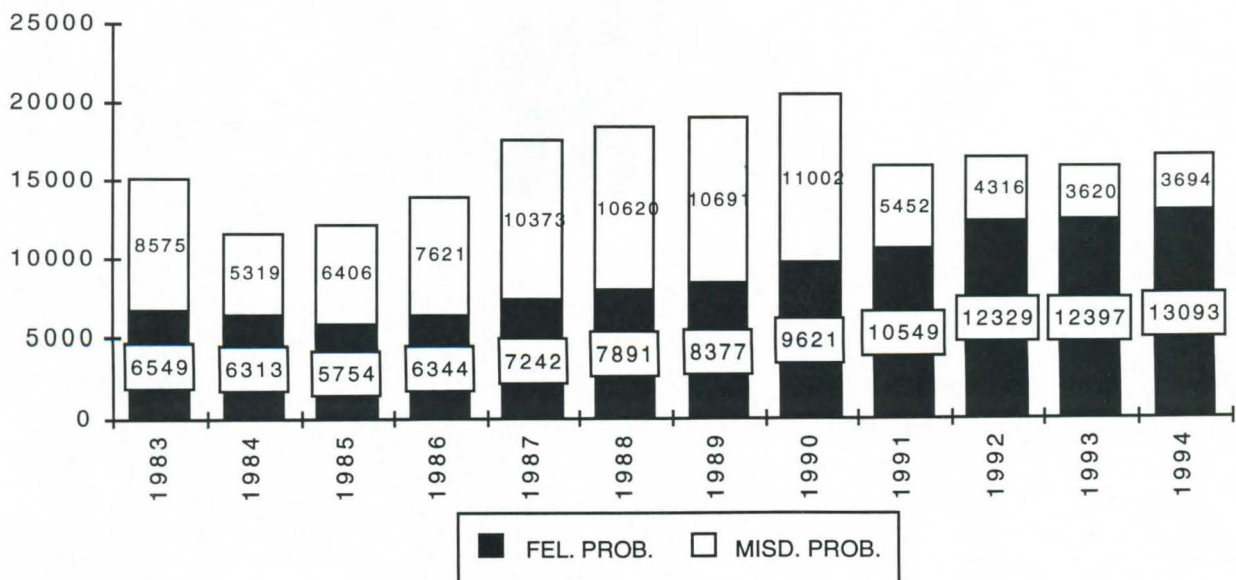
**FIGURE XI-4  
PROBATION AND PAROLE INVESTIGATIONS  
COMPLETED, BY FISCAL YEAR**



5. How many pre-sentence investigations (PSI) were processed in fiscal years 1993 and 1994?

There were 7,106 full PSIs completed in FY-94, a decrease of 3.7 percent from the FY-93 total of 7,381. There is a pattern of continuing decline in the number of pre-sentence investigations. In part this can be attributed to the growing number of plea bargains in courts, increased pressure on the courts to move cases and the defendants' ability to waive a pre-sentence investigation. At the same time as the number of PSI's is dropping, the total number of investigations is increasing: while in FY-1993 it was 29, 557, during FY-1994 there already were 31,198 investigations.

**FIGURE XI-5  
PROBATION CASE OPENINGS,  
BY TYPE OF PROBATION AND FISCAL YEAR**



6. How many volunteers work in Probation and Parole?

As of the end of June 1994 there were 186 active volunteers working in Probation and Parole.

7. How much is being collected in court costs, restitution, and victim's compensation funds?

Probation and Parole supervision serves to support the collection of court ordered payments. For fiscal year 1994, a total of \$5,706,875.69 was collected from Probation and Parole cases. Of that total, \$1,413,819.83 went to pay court costs, \$4,142,038.88 went toward restitution payments, and \$151,016.98 went to the crime victim's compensation fund.

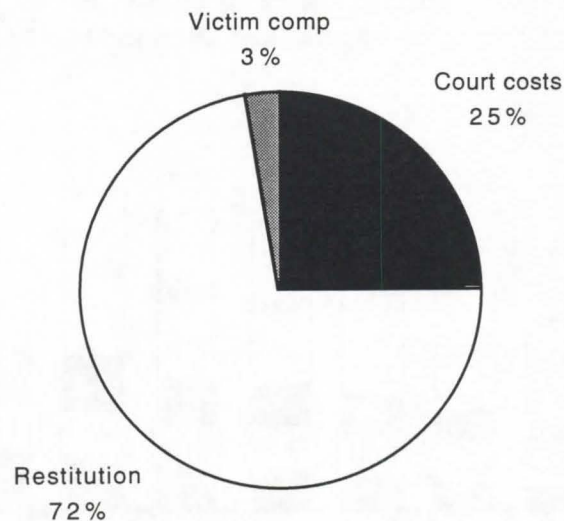
8. What alternatives to imprisonment programs have been implemented in the field supervision area?

The Community Sentencing Act established a "shock" probation program which allows offenders to be sentenced to prison for a specified term, but with the possibility of being released by the court during the first 120 days. The offender then serves a period of intensive probation supervision.

The intensive community supervision program has been established to provide an intensified level of control over a select number of "at risk" offenders.

A 90-day treatment center - The Mineral Area Treatment Center, located at Potosi Correctional Center - offers an intensive treatment program for probation violators who may be released to probation supervision following completion of the program.

**FIGURE XI-6  
PROBATION AND PAROLE COLLECTIONS,  
BY FUND FOR FISCAL YEAR 1994**



## XII. COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

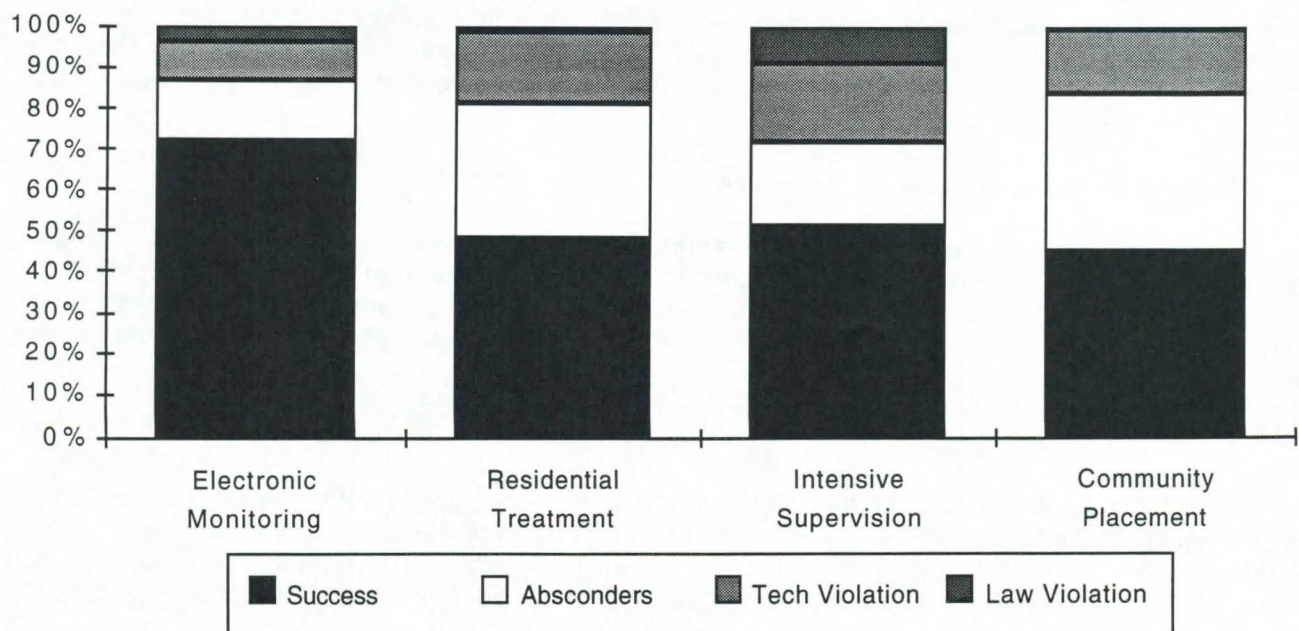
The concept of community corrections has been in use in many jurisdictions and in a variety of different manifestations for many years. In Missouri, state-supported community corrections programs are part of the activities of the Board of Probation and Parole. We are focusing on these programs separately since there are a number of misconceptions and public concern about enhanced community-based supervision of offenders.

The aim of most community corrections programs is to provide an intermediate supervision not as severe as a prison term but with greater control and supervision than normal probation supervision. A period of community corrections supervision can be served in lieu of prison confinement or as part of a residential treatment program. Prison inmates who qualify may be released early to a structured community corrections program.

### 1. What are the completion rates for the various Community Corrections programs?

Offenders who are assigned to Community Corrections Programs are the ones who are coming close to serving out the prison portion of their sentences, and yet are assessed as poor risk for regular supervision. Overall, approximately 59 percent of offenders who were assigned to Community Corrections programs between July of 1992 and March of 1994 successfully completed the program. The Electronic Monitoring Program (EMP) had the highest success rate at nearly 72 percent. Intensive Supervision (ISP) and Residential Treatment Programs (RTF) had almost identical rates of success, 52 and 48 percent, respectively. The Community Placement Program (CP) was at the bottom with a mere 45 percent success rate. Absconding was the most frequent reason for negative termination in Community Corrections, with 15 percent absconding from Electronic Monitoring, 33 percent from Residential Treatment, 20 percent from Intensive Supervision and 38 percent from Community Placement.

FIGURE XII-1  
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM OUTCOME



Preliminary studies have shown that offenders who successfully completed the Electronic Monitoring Program, the Intensive Supervision Program or the Residential Facility Program continue to be successful under primary supervision. The following table shows percentage of offenders who at certain point in time after completing one of these programs have either been successfully discharged or still continue under supervision:

	360 days	600 days
Electronic Monitoring	85 %	85 %
Residential Facilities	80 %	80 %
Intensive Supervision	90 %	88 %

## 2. How are offenders matched to the most appropriate Community Corrections program?

Offenders are evaluated on the basis of their treatment needs and the level of risk they present to the community. Once the risk and needs are identified, the offender can be matched to the community corrections program that seems most appropriate. At one end of the spectrum, the institutional treatment centers offer ninety day structured residential treatment programs very close to a traditional prison environment for offenders with high treatment and control requirements. As these requirements are reduced, offenders may be placed in less structured programs or supervised under electronic monitoring or intensive supervision.

## 3. What happens to an offender who completes a Community Corrections Program?

Successful completion of a Community Corrections program does not result in discharge from supervision but allows the offender to transfer to a less structured form of community supervision. An inmate completing the Electronic Monitoring Program will continue under regular parole supervision. A probation violator completing the institutional treatment center program will be continued under probation supervision. Prior to the advent of Community Corrections programs these offenders would have remained in prison.

## 4. Is there any indication that the general public supports the idea of community-based punishment? What about judges and prosecutors?

A 1989 survey of Missouri citizens and criminal justice professionals revealed that the general public is willing to support community-based punishments for some offenders, especially those who present relatively low levels of risk or are in need of treatment programs. It is noteworthy that in a number of instances the citizen respondents were more willing to accept community-based punishments than were judges or prosecutors.

## 5. Does Missouri operate an "Intensive Probation" program?

The Community Sentencing Program authorized by state statutes in 1984 is an intensive supervision probation program. Offenders supervised under this program are closely monitored by Probation Officers who have smaller caseloads which allows them to devote more time on each case. Offenders assigned to this program are those who would have gone to prison if the program had not existed.

## 6. Does Missouri have Electronic Monitoring and Regimented Discipline programs?

Missouri operates a successful Electronic Monitoring program (sometimes referred to as the House Arrest program) which serves as a structured transition for inmates being released from prison. Probationers and parolees in jeopardy of being revoked may also participate in the House arrest Program. The Regimented Discipline Program authorized under another state statute is a "Boot Camp"

program intended for young first-time inmates. The program was established in October 1994 at the Farmington Correctional Center. Increasingly, many local county or city jurisdictions are setting up house arrest of "electronic shackling" programs on their own as an alternative to incarceration in the local jails.

7. How does the cost per day of the community-based programs compare to prison and probation supervision?

Community Corrections programs are usually less expensive than prison confinement. An additional cost savings is noteworthy due to the fact that offenders are not involved in the Community Corrections program for as long a period of time as they would be if sentenced to prison. Daily costs for a variety of correctional programs during FY-94 are shown in the chapter on Budget and Administration and at the end of the Appendices.

8. What Community Corrections programs are planned for the future?

At the present time, Day Reporting Centers for community-supervised offenders, Intensive Supervision for Institutional Releases, and Electronic Monitoring as a sentencing option are being considered for future program development. Day Reporting Centers have been in operation in other states and have been useful alternatives to residential placement or incarceration. The other two programs are logical expansions of existing programs.

## APPENDIX 1

### INMATE POPULATION STATISTICS Total population, including men and women as of February 15, 1995

Population count: 18,194

#### Gender:

Female: 5.9%

Male: 94.1%

#### Race:

Asian 0.1%

Native American 0.3%

Black 48.2%

White 51.4%

#### Hispanic origin:

Hispanic: 1.4%

Nonhispanic: 98.6%

#### Commitment age:

Average age: 28.4

Median age: 27

Modal age: 19

#### Current age:

Average age: 33.3

Median age: 32

Modal age: 34

#### Length of sentence (excluding inmates with life sentences):

Average length: 9 yrs 5 mo. Median length: 7 years

Modal length: 5 years

#### Religion:

Protestant 33.6%

Baptist 29.0%

No preference 18.5%

Catholic 11.0%

Muslim 4.3%

Moorish 2.7%

Jewish 0.1%

Other non-christian 0.4%

Unknown 0.3%

#### Marital status:

Married: 18.4%

Never married: 58.4%

Divorced: 16.7%

Separated: 5.2%

Widowed 1.2%

Widowed & rewed: <0.1%

Common law: <0.1%

Unknown: 0.2%

**Education claimed at commitment:**

No formal education	1.8%
Special Education	<0.1%
Sixth grade or less	1.9%
Seventh grade	2.3%
Eighth grade	8.2%
Ninth grade	11.0%
Tenth grade	15.1%
Eleventh grade	14.7%
Twelfth grade	17.9%
GED	20.5%
College: 1 year	2.1%
2 years	2.5%
3 years	0.5%
4 years	0.8%
College degree, Graduate work, Master's or Ph.D.	0.3%
Unknown	0.2%

**Sentencing county:**

St. Louis City	20.4%	St. Charles County	2.0%
Jackson County	16.1%	Jasper County	1.6%
St. Louis County	15.3%	Cole County	1.3%
Boone County	3.3%	Pemiscot County	1.2%
Greene County	3.0%	Cape Girardeau County	1.2%
Clay County	2.6%	Scott County	1.0%
Buchanan County	2.3%	St. Francois County	1.0%
Jefferson County	2.0%	Franklin County	1.0%

Out of state: 0.3%

All other Missouri counties: 24.6%

**Most serious convicting offense:****Violent crimes: 51.4%**

Homicide:	12.7%
Robbery:	14.8%
Sexual Assault:	11.6%
Assault:	8.0%
Kidnapping:	3.2%
Negligent manslaughter	1.1%

**Non-violent crimes: 48.6%**

Dangerous drugs:	14.1%
Burglary:	13.3%
Larceny:	8.7%
Traffic offense:	2.5%
Forgery:	2.3%
Damage property:	1.8%
Weapon offense:	1.1%
Sex offense:	1.0%
Stolen property:	1.0%
Fraud:	0.9%
Arson:	0.7%
Stolen vehicle:	0.5%
All others	0.7%

## APPENDIX 1 A

### MALE INMATE POPULATION STATISTICS as of February 15, 1995

Male population count = 17,107

#### Race:

Asian	0.1%	Black	48.2%
Native American	0.3%	White	51.4%

#### Hispanic origin:

Hispanic:	1.3%	Nonhispanic:	98.6%	Unknown:	0.1%
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#### Commitment age:

Average age: 28.3 yrs	Median age: 27	Modal age: 19
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#### Current age:

Average age: 33.2 yrs	Median age: 32	Modal age: 34
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#### Length of sentence (excluding inmates with life sentences):

Average sentence length: 9 yrs 7 mos	Median length: 7 yrs	Modal length: 5 yrs
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#### Religion:

Protestant	34.5%	Moorish	2.9%
Baptist	29.5%	Jewish	0.1%
No preference	17.9%	Other non-christian	0.4%
Catholic	10.9%	Unknown	0.4%
Muslim	4.4%		

#### Sentencing county:

St. Louis City	20.8%	Jefferson County	2.0%
Jackson County	16.2%	Jasper County	1.7%
St. Louis County	15.0%	Pemiscot County	1.2%
Boone County	3.1%	Cole County	1.2%
Greene County	3.0%	Cape Girardeau County	1.1%
Clay County	2.5%	Scott County	1.0%
Buchanan County	2.4%	Franklin County	1.0%
St. Charles County	2.1%	Dunklin County	0.9%

Out of state: 0.3%

All other Missouri counties: 24.5%

**Most serious convicting offense:****Violent crimes: 52.8%**

Robbery:	15.4%
Homicide:	12.7%
Sexual Assault:	12.2%
Assault:	8.1%
Kidnapping:	3.3%
Negligent manslaughter:	1.1%

**Non-violent crimes: 47.2%**

Burglary:	13.9%
Dangerous drugs:	13.6%
Larceny:	7.6%
Traffic offense:	2.5%
Damage property:	1.9%
Forgery:	1.8%
Weapon offense:	1.2%
Sex offense:	1.1%
Stolen property:	1.0%
Fraud:	0.8%
Arson:	0.7%
Stolen vehicle:	0.6%
All others:	0.5%

**Marital status:**

Married:	18.1%	Widowed:	1.0%
Never married:	59.4%	Widowed & remarried:	<0.1%
Divorced:	16.3%	Common law:	<0.1%
Separated:	5.0%	Unknown:	0.2%

**Education claimed at commitment:**

No formal education	1.9%
Special Education	<0.1%
Sixth grade or less	2.3%
Seventh grade	2.3%
Eighth grade	8.3%
Ninth grade	11.0%
Tenth grade	15.2%
Eleventh grade	14.6%
Twelfth grade	17.5%
GED	20.8%
College: 1 year	2.0%
2 years	2.4%
3 years	0.5%
4 years	0.8%
College degree, Graduate work, Master's or Ph.D.	0.2%
Unknown	0.2%

## APPENDIX 1 B

### FEMALE INMATE POPULATION STATISTICS as of February 15, 1995

Female population count = 1,075

#### Race:

Asian	0.2%	Black	48.1%
Native American	0.3%	White	51.5%

#### Hispanic origin:

Hispanic:	1.1%	Nonhispanic:	98.9%
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#### Commitment age:

Average age: 31.2 yrs	Median age: 30	Modal age: 26
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#### Current age:

Average age: 34.4 yrs	Median age: 34	Modal age: 35
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#### Length of sentence (excluding inmates with life sentences):

Average sentence length: 6 yrs 6 mos	Median length: 5 yrs	Modal length: 5 yrs
--------------------------------------	----------------------	---------------------

#### Religion:

Protestant	20.0%	Moorish	0.6%
Baptist	36.6%	Jewish	0.3%
No preference	28.3%	Muslim	2.5%
Catholic	11.8%		

#### Education claimed at commitment:

No formal education	0.7%
Sixth grade	0.7%
Seventh grade	2.1%
Eighth grade	5.7%
Ninth grade	9.9%
Tenth grade	12.1%
Eleventh grade	15.8%
Twelfth grade	24.0%
GED	17.0%
College: 1 year	4.6%
2 years	4.8%
3 years	0.9%
4 years	1.2%
College degree, Graduate work, Master's or Ph.D.	0.4%

**Most serious convicting offense:****Violent crimes: 28.8%**

Homicide:	13.1%
Robbery:	5.9%
Assault:	5.5%
Negligent manslaughter:	2.0%
Sexual Assault:	1.6%
Kidnapping:	0.7%

**Non-violent crimes: 71.2%**

Larceny:	27.0%
Dangerous drugs:	21.4%
Forgery:	10.4%
Burglary:	4.3%
Fraud:	2.8%
Traffic offense:	1.7%
Family offenses:	1.2%
Arson:	0.7%
Damage property:	0.4%
Stolen property:	0.4%
Public order violation:	0.3%
Weapon offense:	0.3%
Stolen vehicle:	0.2%

**Marital status:**

Married:	22.1%
Never married:	41.7%
Divorced:	21.9%

Widowed:	5.6%
Common law:	0.2%
Separated:	8.6%

**Sentencing county:**

St. Louis County	19.4%
St. Louis County	15.0%
Jackson County	14.3%
Boone County	5.8%
Clay County	3.9%
Greene County	2.5%
Cape Girardeau County	2.1%
Jefferson County	2.1%

Cole County	2.1%
Buchanan County	1.9%
Pettis County	1.3%
Franklin County	1.2%
Butler County	1.2%
Dunklin County	1.1%
Jasper County	1.1%
St. Charles County	1.1%

Out of state: 0.3%

All other Missouri counties: 23.6%

## APPENDIX 2

### STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF NEW COURT COMMITMENTS DURING 1994

New admissions only, both men and women  
Excludes parole returns and other returnees

Total new admissions: 7,694

#### Gender:

Female: 10.7%

Male: 89.3%

#### Race:

Asian 0.1%

Black 38.8%

Native American 0.4%

White 60.8%

#### Hispanic origin:

Hispanic 1.6%

Nonhispanic 98.4%

#### Commitment age:

Average age: 29.4

Median age: 28

Modal age: 19

#### Length of sentence (excluding inmates with life sentences):

Average length: 5 yrs 8 mo. Median length: 5 years

Modal length: 5 years

#### Religion:

Protestant 34.4%

Moorish 1.0%

Baptist 29.0%

Jewish 0.1%

No preference 21.6%

Other non-christian 0.1%

Catholic 11.4%

Unknown 0.1%

Muslim 2.3%

#### Marital status:

Married: 18.4%

Widowed 1.0%

Never married: 57.3%

Widowed & rewed: <0.1%

Divorced: 17.4%

Common law: <0.1%

Separated: 5.8%

#### Education claimed at commitment:

No formal education 1.0%

Sixth grade or less 1.8%

Seventh grade 2.0%

Eighth grade 7.3%

Ninth grade 10.3%

Tenth grade	15.0%
Eleventh grade	16.0%
Twelfth grade	21.7%
GED	16.7%
College: 1 year	2.7%
2 years	3.0%
3 years	1.0%
4 years	1.1%
College degree, Graduate work, Master's or Ph.D.	0.4%

**Sentencing county:**

Jackson County	15.1%	St. Charles County	2.2%
St. Louis County	13.2%	Jasper County	1.6%
St. Louis City	11.7%	Franklin County	1.6%
Greene County	3.4%	Dunklin County	1.6%
Boone County	3.0%	Newton County	1.4%
Buchanan County	2.9%	Cole County	1.3%
Clay County	2.9%	Cape Girardeau County	1.3%
Jefferson County	2.3%	Pemiscot County	1.3%

Out of state: 0.1%

All other Missouri counties: 32.1%

**Most serious convicting offense:**

**Violent crimes: 23.0%**

Robbery:	6.4%
Assault:	6.1%
Sexual Assault:	5.9%
Homicide:	2.8%
Kidnapping:	1.0%
Negligent manslaughter	0.9%

**Non-violent crimes: 77.0%**

Dangerous drugs:	23.1%
Burglary:	14.1%
Larceny:	13.2%
Traffic offense:	8.0%
Forgery:	4.3%
Damage property:	3.4%
Weapon offense:	2.6%
Fraud:	2.5%
Stolen property:	1.6%
Sex offense:	1.3%
Arson:	1.0%
Stolen vehicle:	0.7%
Family offenses	0.6%
Obstructing police	0.1%
All others	0.5%

## APPENDIX 2 A

### STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF NEW MALE COURT COMMITMENTS during 1994

Total new male admissions = 6,871  
Excludes parole returns and other returnees

#### Race:

Asian	0.1%	Black	38.5%
Native American	0.3%	White	61.0%

#### Hispanic origin:

Hispanic	1.7%	Nonhispanic	98.3%
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#### Commitment age:

Average age: 29.1 yrs	Median age: 28	Modal age: 19
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#### Length of sentence (excluding inmates with life sentences):

Average sentence length: 5 yrs 9 mos	Median length: 5 yrs	Modal length: 5 yrs
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#### Religion:

Protestant	36.1%	Moorish	1.1%
Baptist	28.3%	Jewish	0.1%
No preference	20.5%	Other non-christian	0.1%
Catholic	11.3%	Unknown	0.1%
Muslim	2.3%		

#### Most serious convicting offense:

##### Violent crimes: 24.6%

Robbery:	6.8%
Sexual Assault:	6.5%
Assault:	6.4%
Homicide:	2.9%
Kidnapping:	1.1%
Negligent manslaughter	0.9%

##### Non-violent crimes: 75.4%

Dangerous drugs:	22.3%
Larceny:	11.7%
Weapon offense:	2.9%
Burglary:	15.3%
Traffic offense:	8.7%
Damage property:	3.7%
Forgery:	3.1%
Fraud:	1.8%
Stolen property:	1.7%
Sex offense:	1.5%
Stolen vehicle:	0.7%
Arson:	1.0%
Obstructing police	0.1%
Family offenses	0.5%
All others	0.4%

**Marital status:**

Married:	18.0%	Widowed	0.6%
Never married:	59.3%	Common law:	<0.1%
Divorced:	16.9%	Divorced & rewed	<0.1%
Separated:	5.1%		

**Education claimed at commitment:**

No formal education	1.0%
Sixth grade or less	2.0%
Seventh grade	2.0%
Eighth grade	7.6%
Ninth grade	10.5%
Tenth grade	15.5%
Eleventh grade	16.0%
Twelfth grade	21.0%
GED	17.1%
College: 1 year	2.5%
2 years	2.6%
3 years	0.9%
4 years	1.1%
College degree, Graduate work, Master's or Ph.D.	0.3%

**Sentencing county:**

Jackson County	15.0%	St. Charles County	2.3%
St. Louis County	12.9%	Franklin County	1.6%
St. Louis City	11.9%	Dunklin County	1.6%
Greene County	3.4%	Jasper County	1.5%
Buchanan County	3.0%	Newton County	1.5%
Boone County	2.8%	Scott County	1.3%
Clay County	2.6%	Platte County	1.3%
Jefferson County	2.3%	Pemiscot County	1.3%

Out of state: 0.1%

All other Missouri counties: 33.6%

## APPENDIX 2 B

### STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF NEW FEMALE COURT COMMITMENTS during 1994

Total new female admissions = 823  
Excludes parole returns and other returnees

**Race:**

Black	40.7%	
Native American	0.6%	White
		58.7%

**Hispanic origin:**

Hispanic	1.0%	Nonhispanic
		99.0%

**Commitment age:**

Average age: 31.4 yrs	Median age: 31	Modal age: 29
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**Length of sentence** (excluding inmates with life sentences):

Average sentence length: 4 yrs 8 mos	Median length: 4 yrs	Modal length: 3 yrs
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**Religion:**

Protestant	21.0%	Moorish
Baptist	34.2%	Catholic
No preference	30.8%	Muslim
		0.2%
		11.9%
		1.7%

**Most serious convicting offense:**

**Violent crimes: 10.6%**

Assault:	3.9%
Robbery:	2.9%
Homicide:	1.8%
Negligent manslaughter	1.1%
Kidnapping	0.2%
Sexual Assault:	0.7%

**Non-violent crimes: 89.4%**

Dangerous drugs:	29.4%
Larceny:	25.2%
Forgery:	14.1%
Fraud:	7.8%
Burglary:	4.3%
Traffic offense:	2.8%
Family offenses	1.2%
Arson:	1.1%
Damage property:	0.9%
Stolen property:	0.7%
Weapon offense:	0.6%
Stolen vehicle:	0.4%
Sex offenses	0.2%
All others	0.7%

**Marital status:**

Married:	21.4%	Separated:	11.3%
Never married:	40.9%	Widowed	3.9%
Divorced:	22.2%	Common law	0.9%

**Education claimed at commitment:**

No formal education	0.8%
Sixth grade or less	1.0%
Seventh grade	1.4%
Eighth grade	5.4%
Ninth grade	8.9%
Tenth grade	10.3%
Eleventh grade	15.9%
Twelfth grade	28.3%
GED	13.4%
College: 1 year	5.1%
2 years	6.3%
3 years	1.9%
4 years	1.1%
College degree, Graduate work, Master's or Ph.D.	0.3%

**Sentencing county:**

Jackson County	15.0%	Jefferson County	2.3%
St. Louis County	12.9%	Dunklin County	1.6%
St. Louis City	11.9%	Franklin County	1.6%
Greene County	3.4%	Jasper County	1.5%
Buchanan County	3.0%	Newton County	1.5%
Boone County	2.8%	Platte County	1.3%
Clay County	2.6%	Pemiscot County	1.3%
St. Charles County	2.3%	St. Francois County	1.3%

Out of state: 0.1%

All other Missouri counties: 33.6%

### APPENDIX 3

#### PROBATION AND PAROLE CLIENT DEMOGRAPHICS as of September 15, 1994

**Sex:**

Male	85.8%
Female	14.2%

**Race:**

Asian	0.1%
Black	31.1%
Native American	0.2%
White	68.6%

**Marital status:**

Common Law	<0.1%
Divorced	16.6%
Married	23.0%
Separated	5.5%
Single	54.0%
Widowed	0.8%

**Number of dependents:**

None	48.5%
One	20.6%
Two	15.4%
Three	8.8%
Four	4.0%
Five or more	2.7%

**Place of birth:**

Missouri	61.0%
Out of state	29.0%

**Occupation:**

Unemployable	8.0%
Unskilled	77.3%
Semi-skilled	9.1%
Skilled	2.9%
Clerical	0.3%
Sales	0.6%
Student	0.7%
Other	1.1%

**Educational level (\*):**

No education	0.4%
GED	8.3%
Grade 1	0.1%
2	0.1%
3	0.1%
4	0.1%
5	0.2%
6	0.7%
7	2.1%
8	7.4%
9	11.2%
10	16.0%
11	17.5%
12	27.2%

College 1 yr	3.0%
2 yrs	2.8%
3 yrs	1.0%
4 yrs	1.1%
Graduate work	0.2%
Graduate degree	0.1%

**Sentence type:**

Parole	42.5%
Probation	57.5%

**Offense type:****Violent offenses: 20.6%**

Assault	8.2%
Robbery	6.0%
Sex Assault	3.8%
Homicide	2.0%
Kidnapping	0.6%
Negligent manslaughter	0.6%

**Nonviolent offenses: 79.4%**

Dangerous drugs	23.6%
Larceny	14.3%
Burglary	12.9%
Traffic offense	6.7%
Fraud	5.2%
Forgery	4.0%
Weapon offense	2.4%
Stolen property	2.1%
Stolen vehicle	1.9%
Sex offenses	1.7%
Damage property	1.2%
Arson	0.8%
Extortion	0.8%
Family offenses	0.7%
All other offenses	0.5%

**Sentencing county:**

Jackson County	13.0%	St. Charles County	2.8%
St. Louis City	12.4%	Jefferson County	2.4%
St. Louis County	12.1%	Clay County	1.8%
Out of state	7.4%	Jasper County	1.6%
Boone County	3.1%	Buchanan County	1.5%
Greene County	2.7%	Cape Girardeau Co.	1.4%

All other Missouri counties 37.8%

**Sentence length:**

Average sentence: 5 yrs 4 months      Median: 5 yrs      Mode: 5 yrs

**Age at conviction:**

Average age: 31.18 yrs      Median age: 29.87 yrs      Modal age: 27 yrs

(\*)Note: Total does not add to 100% due to data entry errors

## APPENDIX 4

### TIME SERVED IN PRISON BY 1994 RELEASES

Does not include 120-day shock probation cases

#### By type of release:

#### Mean

Administrative parole/ Credit time release:	28.67 months
Conditional release	41.05 months
Parole Board release	25.09 months

#### By most serious convicting offense:

#### Mean

#### Median

#### Violent offenses:

Homicide	123.53 months	113.47 months
Robbery	59.88 months	48.22 months
Sexual assault	51.31 months	40.57 months
Kidnapping	50.83 months	37.57 months
Negligent manslaughter	36.71 months	34.78 months
Assault	32.93 months	24.30 months

#### Non-violent and property offenses:

Sex offense	27.51 months	24.30 months
Dangerous drugs	22.88 months	18.97 months
Arson	22.43 months	17.80 months
Burglary	21.68 months	15.20 months
Stolen vehicle	18.57 months	12.50 months
Stealing	17.62 months	13.40 months
Stolen property	16.15 months	11.60 months
Forgery	15.75 months	11.70 months
Traffic offense	14.66 months	12.78 months
Weapon offense	14.66 months	11.12 months
Damage property	14.70 months	11.85 months
Fraud	12.56 months	9.27 months

## APPENDIX 5

### SUMMARY OF SB 763

The bill:

- mandates an expectation that all general population offenders participate in a schedule of activities as prescribed by the Department of Corrections;
- creates a *two-year treatment program for chronic non-violent offenders with cocaine addictions*. Upon completion of the program, an offender may be placed upon probation by the sentencing judge;
- creates the "*Offenders Under Treatment Program*", a 180-day treatment program for non-violent and drug-involved offenders who have been remanded to the Department of Corrections for the first time. Upon successful completion of the program, an offender may be eligible for parole;
- changes the definition of dangerous felony to include the following seven crimes: **arson in the first degree, assault in the first degree, forcible rape, forcible sodomy, kidnapping, murder in the second degree and robbery in the first degree**;
- stipulates the following minimum prison terms to apply by operation of the law to offenders convicted after August 28, 1994:
  - for any offender remanded to the Department of Corrections for a dangerous felony
    - a minimum of **85 %** of his/her sentence;
  - all other offenders, except those remanded for drug offenses, are required to serve a minimum of **40 %** if they had one prior remand, **50 %** if they had two prior remands and **80 %** if they had three or more prior remands;
- creates the "*Missouri Post-Conviction Drug Treatment Program*" for first time drug offenders on probation. This program requires a drug offender on probation to participate in a non-institutional treatment program. If the offender does not successfully complete the program, he or she may be placed into an institutional program without revoking probation;
- allows the Board of Probation and Parole to require as a condition of parole, the placement of an offender in an institutional drug treatment center operated by the Department;
- allows an offender who is advanced in age to the extent of needing full-time nursing home care to be eligible for a medical parole.

11-94

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
CONTINUUM OF SERVICE**

**FY-94  
DAILY COST**

MOVEMENT UP OR DOWN THE SCALE IS DEPENDENT UPON  
SERIOUSNESS OF CRIME, OFFENDER RISK AND PERFORMANCE COMPLIANCE

MAXIMUM CUSTODY (2,530)	\$25.21
HIGH MEDIUM CUSTODY (4,161)	\$21.90
MEDIUM CUSTODY (2,543)	\$18.30
LOW MEDIUM CUSTODY (4,893)	\$20.13
MINIMUM CUSTODY (629)	\$21.81
INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT CENTER (280)	\$28.15
COMMUNITY RELEASE CENTERS (400)*	\$23.60
RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT FACILITIES (314)*	\$40.82
ELECTRONIC MONITORING (761)*	\$11.53
INTENSIVE SUPERVISION (1,310)	\$ 4.46
ENHANCED SUPERVISION (8,523)	\$ 2.49
REGULAR SUPERVISION (24,144)	\$ 1.33
MINIMUM SUPERVISION (9,922)	\$ 0.08

\* TWENTY-FIVE PERCENT OF OFFENDER'S EARNINGS ARE USED TO  
OFFSET THE OPERATING COSTS OF THESE PROGRAMS.

The overall average cost per day per inmate in DOC custody during FY-  
1994 was \$ 25.94